

MILFORD
IN THE
WORLD WAR
1917-1918

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M I L F O R D
I N T H E
G R E A T W A R

M E M O R I A L B O O K

*To the two hundred and forty Milford men who
on land and sea wore the uniform of the United
States or of Allied countries, and who offered
their lives to preserve civilization and uphold the
principles of Liberty and Justice, this book is
gratefully dedicated. ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴*

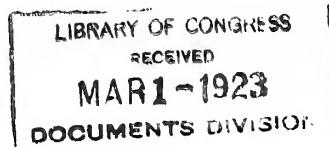
PUBLISHED BY THE TOWN OF MILFORD
NEW HAMPSHIRE
A. D. NINETEEN HUNDRED TWENTY-TWO



C A B I N E T P R E S S

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Preface

THE veterans of the World War and citizens of Milford: At the annual town meeting in March, 1921, the voters of Milford adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, that the sum of Two Thousand Dollars (\$2000) be and is hereby raised and appropriated for the publication of a history of Milford's part in the World War, and that the Moderator be and is hereby authorized to appoint a committee to take charge of the publication of said history.

E. S. HEALD
E. M. STICKNEY
F. W. ORDWAY
F. W. BARNES
EUGENE WASON
JOHN F. PIROVANO
JAMES A. BRAHANEY

Memorial Committee.

This was one of the resolutions presented by the above committee which was appointed by vote of the town in March, 1919, that "a committee be appointed to make recommendation for a fitting memorial of the Milford soldiers and sailors who served in the World War."

In accordance with the resolution printed above, the Moderator appointed Fred T. Wadleigh, Mrs. Gertrude N. Howison and Captain Harold C. Gault to prepare the Memorial Book. The committee organized with Mr. Wadleigh chairman, and Mrs. Howison treasurer and employed Mrs. Marion Robinson as committee clerk and Arthur B. Rotch to edit the book.

During the war the Board of Selectmen, Harry A. Wilkins, George A. Worcester and Fred J. Kendall, appointed Rev. Charles A. Reese town historian and he was assisted by Charles B. Heald who continued the work after the departure of Mr. Reese. The committee acknowledges its obligation to the work

done by Mr. Reese, and by Mr. Heald, who has constantly co-operated with the committee in the task of gathering correct data, photographs and records for this book.

Your committee realized at the beginning that it would require a great deal of time and effort to get the correct records and pictures and it has taken even more time and effort than they at first thought.

As the first work in preparation of the book Mrs. Robinson made a scrap book of clippings from the "Milford Cabinet" of all Milford War activities during the years of the conflict. For this purpose two friends donated complete files of the "Cabinet" covering the period of the war. These clippings make an interesting book which has been placed in the Public Library for preservation and reference.

The committee planned to include in the Memorial Book a picture of everyone from Milford who was in the military or naval service during the World War and was completely successful in this effort. The record of service as published has been, in every case possible, submitted to the man himself or his nearest relative for verification. In a few cases the committee was unable to get a reply.

After considerable consideration the committee decided to include in this Memorial Book all who were officially credited to Milford by the records in the office of the State Adjutant General and in addition those whose actual home appeared to be in Milford, though not officially recorded here, and in addition a few whose legal residence was over the line in an adjoining town but practically within Milford village limits and who by employment and associations were part of our community.

In behalf of the town a souvenir copy of the Memorial Publication will be presented to each individual who served with the colors for Milford.

FRED T. WADLEIGH
GERTRUDE N. HOWISON
HAROLD C. GAULT
Milford Memorial Book Committee.



For those who devoutly died for their country it is right that the people come and pray at their tomb.—Victor Hugo.

ANDREW ANSALDO

CARLO J. CALDERARA

LOUIS SUMNER HARTSHORN

JOHN WILLIAM JOHNSON

JAMES W. O'NEIL

ROSARIO RICCIARDI

ARNOLD HANNIFORD WHEATON



ANDREW ANSALDO

ANDREW ANSALDO

IN Italy the name Ansaldo ranks high with those of the leaders who contributed much toward bringing the war to a victorious finish. In Milford the name Ansaldo will always carry the memory of the slight, lovable youth who, though a native of a foreign land, was fired by unquenchable patriotism, who overcame obstacles to get into the American uniform, and who finally gave his life on the blood-soaked soil of France.

Andrew Ansaldo was born in Novare, Sicily, on January 6, 1896, the son of Michael and Anna (Di Amico) Ansaldo. With his parents and three brothers he came to the United States in 1905. They made their home on Souhegan street, where three sisters were born.

After finishing school in the town of his adoption he learned the trade of barber, and in the several shops where he was employed he made a wide circle of friends among the men he served. He was quiet, neat, courteous and a good workman. Music was his passion and in his leisure time he was constantly playing some instrument.

When the United States entered the war, Andrew Ansaldo was among the first to offer his service. It was a bitter disappointment to him when the medical examiners rejected him. He lacked the required height.

It was nearly a year later that his ambition was realized and on April 26, 1918, he was accepted for service in a military band. He was stationed first at Camp Dix and then at Camp Lee, from where he went to France as a member of the Headquarters Band of the 148th Infantry.

The life of a bandman in the 148th was a severe one. Besides the music the men acted as first-aid and stretcher bearers, following the regular unit into action. The 148th was in the thick of many intense engagements, and in the whole regiment there was no more earnest, faithful, willing man than the young lad from Milford.

Exposure, exhaustion, and lack of accustomed comforts broke his health, as they did that of many more rugged men.

As yet his grave is one of the few unidentified. There are several conflicting reports. One is that he died under an operation for appendicitis and another that he died November 11, 1918.



CARLO J. CALDERARA

CARLO J. CALDERARA

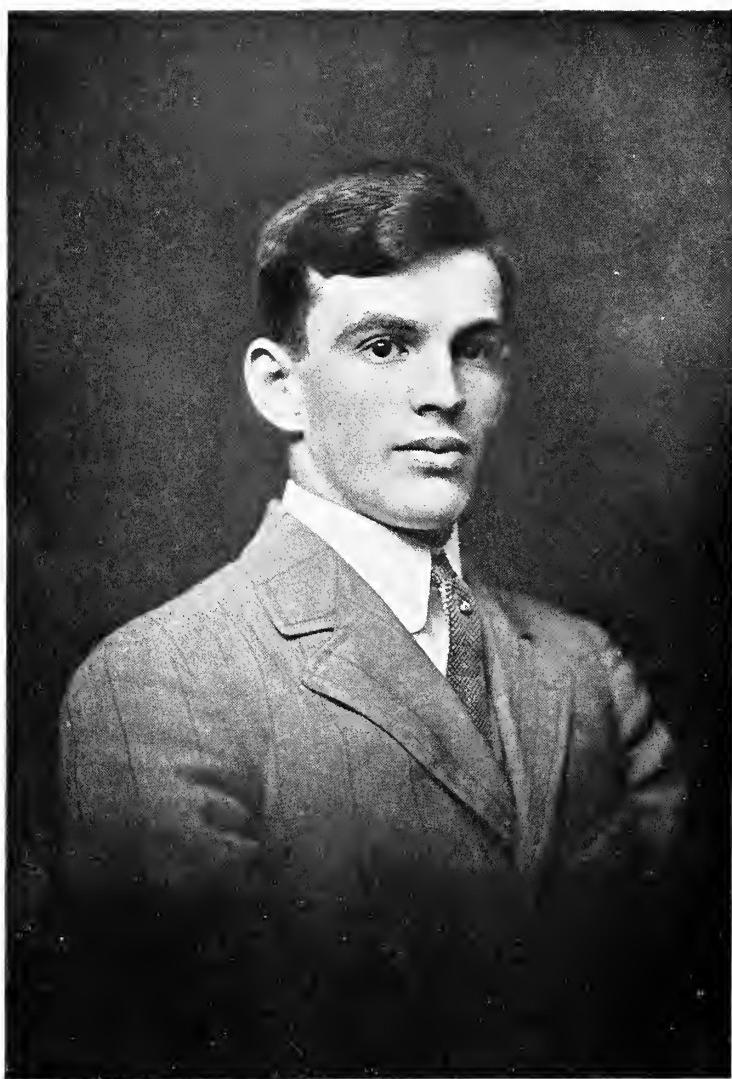
A LITTLE more than a week before the signing of the Armistice brought the terrible conflict to an end and sent a wave of rejoicing through the civilized world, Charles J. Calderara met death on the battlefield.

The young man was a native of Italy, born in Bisuschio on August 4, 1889. An ambitious and promising youth, he came to Milford where an uncle and aunt, Frank Rossi and Mrs. Charles Felli, resided, and here he attended the public schools and later became a granite cutter at the plant of the New Westerly Company. He was a young man of splendid character, quiet manner, and generous disposition. He was a member of the East Milford Improvement Society, and of the Nashua Aerie of Eagles.

War and bloodshed were peculiarly distasteful to him, and his only brother, in Italy, had left his widowed mother and joined the Italian army. He would not let desire stand in the way of duty, and on May 25, 1918, he enlisted. After a brief period of training at Camp Devens he was sent to France with the American army and assigned to the 303d Infantry, 80th Division, in Company H, from which he was soon transferred to Company F of the 319th Regiment in the same division.

With his company he was in the thick of the fighting during those terrible days of the Meuse-Argonne offensive when the fearless gallantry of the American troops crushed the last vestige of German hopes.

On November 1, during one of the crushing battles in the Argonne, he was shot through the abdomen. Though terribly wounded he was able to drag himself to the first-aid station, from which he was sent to the hospital in the rear. He barely reached it alive and his death followed in a few hours.



CORPORAL LOUIS SUMNER HARTSHORN

CORPORAL LOUIS SUMNER HARTSHORN

THE news that Corporal Louis Sumner Hartshorn had been killed in battle on July 19, 1918, doubtless did more than anything prior to that time to arouse the people in Milford to a realization of the seriousness of the war, the horror of it, and the imperative need of the utmost effort and sacrifice on the part of every citizen.

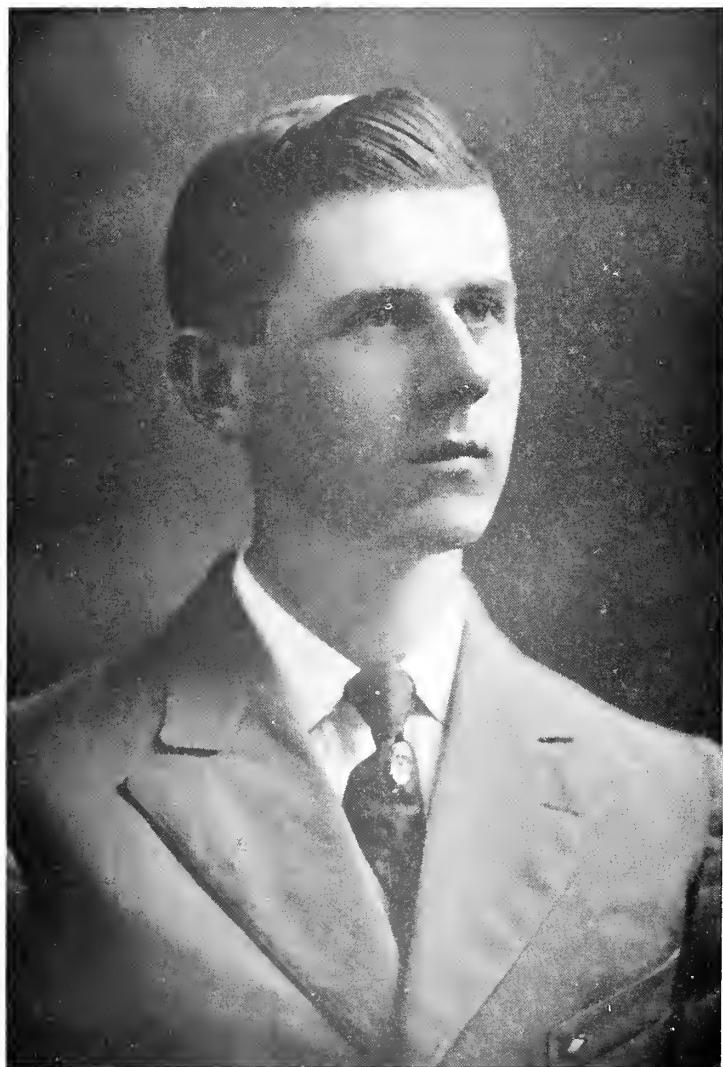
Corporal Hartshorn was a man of such gentleness, kindness and refinement that his death on the field of battle was a shock which inspired his friends, the whole community, to redoubled effort. None can say he died in vain.

He was born in Milford May 19, 1887, son of Sumner S. and the late Mary C. (Patterson) Hartshorn. His boyhood was spent in Lyndeboro, and he received his education there and at Colby Academy. In 1909 he returned to Milford and lived here until he enlisted on February 18, 1918. On May 7 he went overseas with Company H, 58th Infantry, 4th Division.

Because of his ability and faithfulness he was assigned to clerical duties at headquarters, and might have remained at the rear in comparative safety when, on July 19, his regiment went into action at the famous Second Battle of the Marne. He chose to go with his comrades. He was in the front ranks of those men, driving on to a great victory, when a German shell burst directly over him causing his death.

Corporal Hartshorn was a member and officer in the Odd Fellows and Masonic fraternities and in the Grange, and was a member and regular attendant of the Baptist church.

On September 15, 1918, memorial services held for him at the Baptist church were attended by a throng of sorrowing friends. Rev. Charles A. Reese made a tender and eloquent eulogy of the young man in which he expressed universal sentiment when he said, "He seemed linked by the heart-cords of affection with more Milford people than anyone else we could name. He embodied the best qualities of New England life without any of the oddities or defects."



JOHN WILLIAM JOHNSON

JOHN WILLIAM JOHNSON

JOHN WILLIAM JOHNSON was the son of Charles F. and Margaret A. (Quinlan) Johnson and was born in Milford, July 13, 1890.

Throughout his boyhood and until his death, he was never strong or robust, but a youth of quiet, gentle nature, having not a coarse or brutal fibre in his make-up.

He was passionately fond of music and was himself a trained and talented pianist, beginning the study of music at the age of eleven years. His greatest pleasure was in the companionship of people who, like himself, appreciated beautiful harmonies and the technic of the skilled musician. Yet he was always modest and never boastful with those who lacked his gifts and training.

He received his education in the Milford schools and at the Nashua Business College, after which in 1909 he accepted a position with the Bay State Trust Company of Boston, Mass., where he remained a year, resigning to accept a more lucrative one, that of cashier in a Boston branch office of the Armour Beef Company. Here he remained nearly three years, when on account of his steadily failing health, he returned to his native town in 1913, hoping that rest and medical care might improve his physical condition.

In 1915, he opened and conducted for a time a small grocery store, disposing of it just previous to the World War and entered the employ of the French & Heald Company where he remained until he was called to take up arms for his country.

As a young man, John William Johnson was one possessed of sterling qualities, was ambitious and of a character irreproachable. One to whom every aspect of war was abhorrent, his very nature recoiled at the thought of bloodshed, carnage and filth.

Notwithstanding his physical disability, he was drafted on July 25, 1918, assigned to Company H, 74th Infantry, 12th Plymouth Division and stationed for training at Camp Devens.

Here his physique was still further weakened by the unaccustomed rigors of camp life and on September 21, 1918, at the hospital at Camp Devens, he died of pneumonia developing from the Spanish influenza—thus making the supreme sacrifice of his life for his country, in military service of less than two months.

Under military escort the body was brought to the stricken home in Milford and with full military honors was laid to rest in Riverside cemetery.



JAMES W. O'NEIL

JAMES W. O'NEIL

THREE months of vigorous training, marked by high enthusiasm and noble patriotism, was the military record of James W. O'Neil. Pneumonia ended his life just as his period of training was nearing completion and his hopes of going overseas and taking his place shoulder to shoulder with his comrades in arms were likely to be fulfilled.

He was the son of Michael and Annie (Haskell) O'Neil, born in Amherst, November 3, 1896. A young man of much promise, lovable disposition, and popular with his friends, he and his parents rightly anticipated a useful and happy life.

On August 15, 1918, he enlisted for service and was assigned to the Student Army Training Corps at Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H. There he entered with enthusiasm into the vigorous intensive training which was designed for those young men to whom the nation looked for safety.

He fell victim to the ravages of pneumonia and on October 15, 1918, the sad news came that he had died at the Mary Hitchcock Hospital, connected with the training school. The body was brought to Milford and buried, with military honors, in St. Patrick's cemetery.



ROSARIO RICCIARDI

ROSARIO RICCIARDI

A NATIVE of Italy, he served his adopted country with utmost gallantry and met a hero's death on July 18, 1918. His name will live long in the hearts and memories of the people of Milford with whom he made his home until the urge of patriotism called him to the country's defense.

He was born in Piraino, Sicily, in 1887, and left his father and brothers to come to America. He was employed in the granite industry in Milford, where an uncle and cousins had made their home, and was a young man of good character and pleasant manner, a member of several societies and popular with his associates.

With no natural fondness for army life or a military career, he left Milford at the outbreak of the war and went to Concord to enlist for the service of America. After a short time in camp at Westfield, Massachusetts, he went overseas in Company G, 103d Infantry, 26th Division.

His was a unit which saw immediate action. With his comrades he was among the first of the American troops to be thrown against the triumphant advance of the enemy in those dark days of July, 1918, and with them he shared the glory of stopping the Teuton advance at the historic Second Battle of the Marne. He was never to know the success of the heroic stand of the Yankee troops. On July 18, in the thick of the fighting, he was killed by a machine gun bullet.

Ricciardi was the first Milford man whose death was reported here. That name, published early in August in the lists of killed and missing, brought home to Milford people the bitterness of the war and spurred them to renewed efforts.

The official report of Major General Clarence R. Edwards, in which he says Ricciardi "showed marked gallantry and meritorious conduct" is a permanent record of his gallant death, but in Milford the picture of the brave young Sicilian pushing onward through the smoke and steel of battle to die for his adopted country was an awakening vision which brought new patriotism and efforts with the sorrow for his death. It can never be said that Ricciardi died in vain.



ARNOLD HANNIFORD WHEATON

ARNOLD HANNIFORD WHEATON

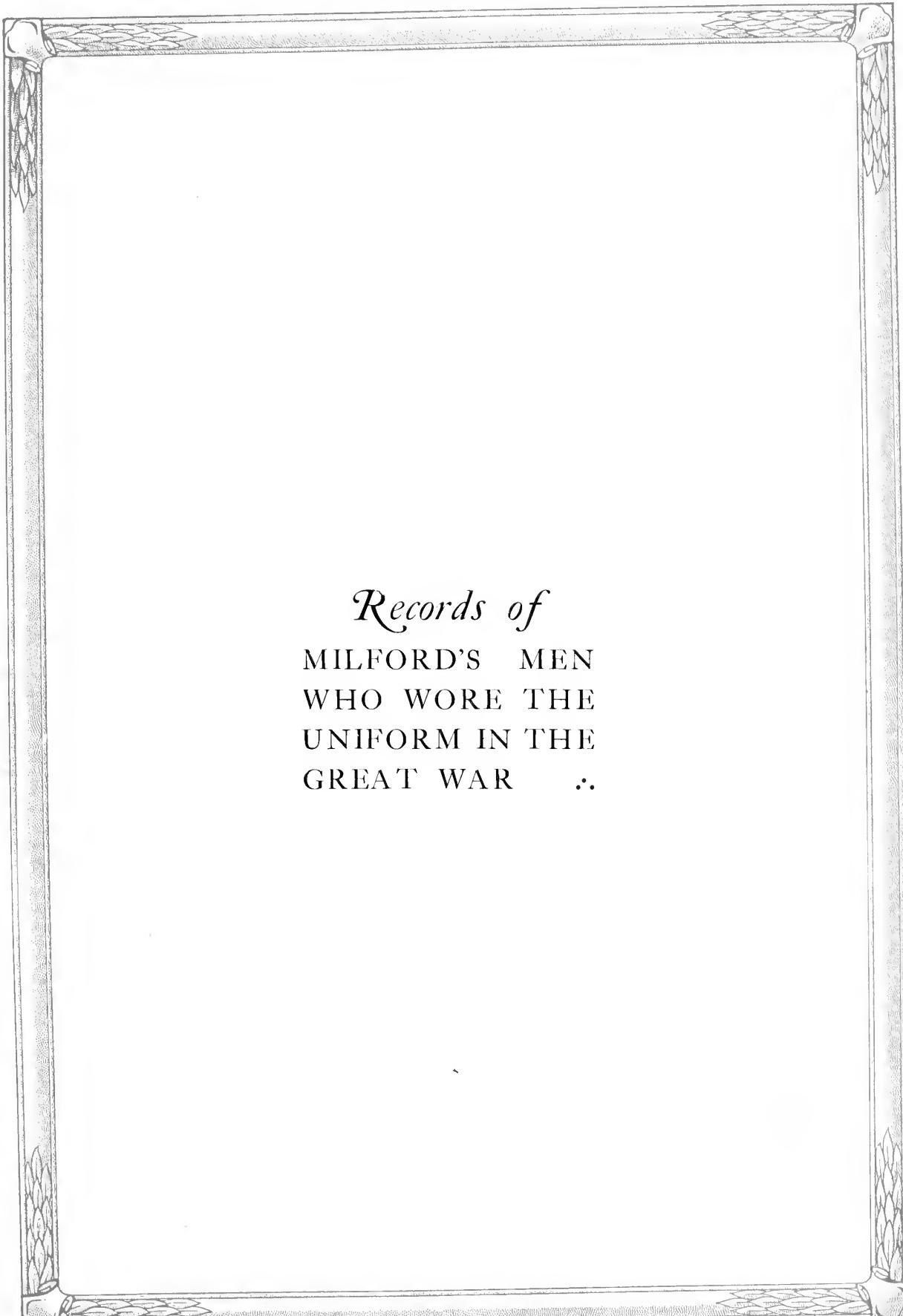
SHOULDER to shoulder with the famous heroes of the 14th Royal Montreal Battalion, First Canadian Division, a Milford man, Arnold Hanniford Wheaton, marched to glory and to death in Flanders' Fields on September 27, 1918. He was among those men of the Canadian provinces who in a month, a week, a day, left civil life and donned the uniform of the King and turned back the best professional soldiers of Prussia from their march on the Channel ports.

Born in Sackville, Nova Scotia, June 9, 1885, the son of Chipman M. and Lucinda (Thompson) Wheaton, he came to Milford with his parents when he was six years of age, and after going through the Milford schools he naturally took his place in this community as a vigorous and popular young man with every prospect of a long, useful and happy life. On November 23, 1909, he married Miss Annie Baum of this town.

He was proprietor of a restaurant business here in the winter of 1917, when he decided to join with the brave men who were sacrificing everything for the salvation of civilization. Though urged by friends that his wife and child exempted him from active service, he left Milford March 29, 1918, and at Boston enlisted in the Canadian army. After a short training at Montreal he was sent to England, to the training camp at Bramshott, and thence to France with the unit which in September turned back the German troops at Cambrai.

Wheaton was killed on the east bank of Canal du Nord on the morning of September 27, 1918, and his body lies buried in the military cemetery at Saints Les Marquion, Grave 8, Row C, Plot 1.

There, where the white crosses stand row on row and mark the resting places of the gallant men of North America who 3000 miles from home met and conquered the Prussians, lies the body of Arnold Wheaton, while in Milford the memory of one who severed every tie and responded so readily to the call of his country will forever be cherished in the hearts of those who were his friends.



Records of
MILFORD'S MEN
WHO WORE THE
UNIFORM IN THE
GREAT WAR . . .



LESTER CHAUNCEY ADAMS



LOUIS CAMILLO AIMINI



ERNEST GEORGE AMES



SERGEANT HAROLD CLAUD AMES

LESTER CHAUNCEY ADAMS, son of Ernest H. and Mary P. Adams was born in Amherst, January 19, 1899, and is a grandson of Chauncey Adams, a veteran of the Civil War. He enlisted July 2, 1916, in the New Hampshire Signal Corps and served with that troop at San Antonio, Texas, in 1916. He received his discharge at Milford in March, 1917, and re-enlisted when this country entered the war with Germany. He was in service at Camp Bartlett and later at Camp Greene and Camp Wadsworth, where he was transferred to the Quartermaster Corps in Co. 6, Development Battalion No. 2. He received his discharge January 9, 1919.

LOUIS CAMILLO AIMINI, a native of Lombardy, Italy, was born at Varese, Province of Como, April 10, 1880. He enlisted November 13, 1918, and served at Camp Lee where he was discharged November 18, 1918.

ERNEST GEORGE AMES, son of Etta (Dodge) and the late George F. Ames was born in Milford on June 7th, 1886. He enlisted July 25, 1918, and served at Camp Devens, Mass., in Company H, 74th Infantry, 12th Division and was discharged January 22, 1919, at Camp Devens.

SERGEANT HAROLD CLAUD AMES, son of Etta (Dodge) and the late George F. Ames, was born in Milford, March 3, 1894. He served on the Mexican Border at Laredo, Texas, in 1916 and 1917 in Co. I., N. H. Regulars, from which he received his discharge August 20, 1917. He re-enlisted February 4, 1918 and served overseas in Headquarters Regiment Co., 58th Infantry, 44th Division, A.E.F., and was in the Army of Occupation in Germany. He served in Champagne-Marne, Aisne-Marne, St. Mihiel, Meuse-Argonne, Defensive-Sector. At the end of his term he re-enlisted on February 15, 1920, in the 77th Field Artillery, 4th Division and was quartered at Camp Devens, Mass., Camp Dodge, Iowa, and Camp Lewis, Washington.



GUISSEPE AMODIO



ROBERT ANDERSON



CORPORAL JOSEPH ANSALDO



LOUIS ANSALDO

GUISSEPPE AMODIO was born in Italy, at Maiori, Salerno, on February 22, 1894, the son of Luigi and Maria Amodio. He enlisted September 12, 1917, at Waterbury, Conn., and served in Co. G., 326th Regiment, A.E.F. On October 10-11, 1918, he was reported missing after a battle, but was later found in a hospital and after recovery received his discharge.

ROBERT ANDERSON, a native of Banff, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, was born November 22, 1873, and enlisted March 27, 1918, at Manchester, in the Canadian Army. He served at Montreal and later in the 50th Canadian Infantry, Co. C., C. E. F. He reached the front before the Armistice and saw action in several battles. He was discharged at Montreal, June 8, 1919. Anderson was married to Bella Ingram Hay of Aberdeen, Scotland, October 13, 1905.

CORPORAL JOSEPH ANSALDO, son of Michael and Anna (D'Amico) Ansaldo, was born at Novara, Italy, on March 13, 1893. He enlisted October 3, 1917, and served at Camp Devens, Mass., and at Camp Gordon, Ga., and went overseas with Headquarters Co., 321st Field Artillery, 82d Division, A. E. F. He was in action at Marbache, St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne, and was discharged May 28, 1919, at Camp Devens.

LOUIS ANSALDO, son of Michael and Anna (D'Amico) Ansaldo, was born in Novara, Italy, on April 6, 1900. He enlisted July 25, 1918, serving first at Fort Slocum. He was transferred to the 38th Regiment in Brooklyn, N. Y., and later transferred to Camp Eustis, Va., in Battery B, 46th C. A. C., and sailed for overseas October 13, 1918. He returned to Camp Dix, in January, 1919, and there received his discharge May 13, 1919.



PAUL HARVEY BARNES



SERGEANT ROSCOE FRED BARNES



CORPORAL SHERMAN L. C. BARNES



COLONEL MICHAEL HENRY BARRY

PAUL HARVEY BARNES, son of Fred W. and Isabel (Robertson) Barnes, was born in Milford, February 28, 1893. He enlisted May 25, 1918, at Camp Devens, Mass. He went overseas July 5, 1918, with Co. H, 302d Infantry. Later he was transferred to Headquarters Co., 319th Infantry, 80th Division. From September 26 to November 11, 1918, he was in action as a runner between the advance posts and the military headquarters. He received his discharge June 9, 1919, at Camp Dix.

SERGEANT ROSCOE FRED BARNES, son of Fred W. and Isabel (Robertson) Barnes, was born in Milford, October 20, 1887. He enlisted in the New Hampshire Signal Corps in 1916 and in the Federal Service on September 7, 1917, at Camp Devens, Mass. He served in the Pay Department of Overseas Casuals at Camp Merritt, N. J., and in the 7th District Headquarters Co. at Camp Merritt, where he was made Personnel Sergeant. He was discharged at Camp Devens, July 7, 1919.

CORPORAL SHERMAN L. C. BARNES, son of Fred W. and Isabel (Robertson) Barnes, was born in Milford, July 24, 1894. He enlisted May 4, 1917, and served overseas in Co. B, Military Police, First Division, A. E. F.; in the Military Police of the 4th Army Corps, A. E. F., and in the Army of Occupation on the Rhine. He received his discharge August 14, 1919.

COLONEL MICHAEL HENRY BARRY, son of the late Michael C. and Catherine Herlihy Barry, was born in Milford June 15, 1866. He enlisted April 25, 1887, at Jefferson Barracks, Mo. He served in Troop G, First U. S. Cavalry and in the 44th Infantry, U. S. Volunteers. November 7, 1901, he transferred to the Coast Artillery where he was commissioned Lieutenant and January 27, 1907, was made Captain. Later he was commissioned Major and May 15, 1917, was made Lieutenant Colonel and put in command of the 7th Ammunition Train, 7th Division, A. E. F. Colonel Barry fought in several battles with the Indians, was at San Juan Hill, Cuba, where he was wounded July 1, 1898. For a year he served as Provost Marshal in the Philippine Islands and for one year was in charge of the Department of Justice at Cebu, P. I. Following the Armistice, he was in command of the 803d Pioneer Infantry engaged in demolition of mines and explosives in the battle area. He returned from France in the spring of 1919 and was put in command of Fort Rodman at New Bedford, Mass.



SERGEANT FRED BERGAMI



FIDELE P. BERNASCONI



CORPORAL CLIFTON H. BERRY



EGIDIO DAVID BIANCHI

SERGEANT FRED BERGAMI, son of Nicola and Dorothy Bergami, was born at Milan, Italy, December 3, 1892. He enlisted in the New Hampshire Signal Corps and on March 29, 1918, in the 14th Co., 4th Depot Brigade, 151st Battalion, at Camp Devens, Mass. Later he served in Headquarters Co., Motor Transport Corps, at Camp Devens and was made Q. M. Supply Sergeant in July, 1918. He received his discharge at Camp Devens, March 19, 1919.

FIDELE P. BERNASCONI, son of Angelo and Jennie (Pirovano) Bernasconi, was born in Quincy, Mass., January 9, 1899. He enlisted in the New Hampshire Signal Corps, March 23, 1917, and with it was mustered into the Federal Service on July 19, 1917. He served at Camp Bartlett, Westfield, Mass., Camp Greene, N. C., and at Camp Wadsworth, S. C., and went overseas August 14, 1918, with the 326th Field Signal Battalion. In France, he was with the 326th Field Signal Battalion, in the 7th Army Corps at Remiremont and Laheyecourt until after the Armistice when he was stationed with his outfit at Wittlich, Germany, in the Army of Occupation. May 23, 1919, he returned from Germany and was assigned to a hospital in New Haven, Conn., for treatment. He received his discharge August 25, 1919, and returned to his home in Milford, suffering from ill health contracted in the Army. He received treatment at the Chelsea, Mass., Hospital and later at Parker Hill Hospital, Roxbury, Mass. His health was permanently shattered and he died in Milford, November 25, 1921. After a military funeral he was buried in Riverside Cemetery.

CORPORAL CLIFTON H. BERRY, son of Kate (Stevens) and the late Smith Berry, was born in Milford, April 29, 1896. He enlisted February 16, 1918, and served at Vancouver Barracks, Vancouver, Washington, where he received his discharge December 30, 1918.

EGIDIO DAVID BIANCHI, son of Mary (Bianchi) and the late John Bianchi, was born in Quincy, Mass., June 15, 1894. He enlisted in the Headquarters Co. Band at Camp Bartlett, Concord, N. H., in 1917, and because of dependents, received his discharge that year. He was married July 21, 1917, to Irene Bennett of Milford.



MARIO BIANCHI



VICTOR BIANCHI



SERGEANT WILFRED N. BOUDREAU



ADOLPH HENRY BOURKE

MARIO BIANCHI, son of Mary (Bianchi) and the late John Bianchi, was born in Quincy, Mass., January 29, 1892. He enlisted April 5, 1918, and served the first three weeks at the U. S. Naval Training Camp at Hingham, Mass. He was transferred to Wakefield Rifle Range, Wakefield, Mass., then to Bumkin Island and finally to the U. S. Naval Radio School, Cambridge, Mass., as a member of the Band. He received his discharge December 13, 1918.

VICTOR BIANCHI, son of John and Rosa Bianchi, was born in Quincy, Mass., November 12, 1893. He enlisted June 17, 1914, and served on the U. S. S. Georgia and later on the U. S. S. Nevada. During the World War he made nine trips across the Atlantic and back, and was in service on the U. S. S. Leviathan when that transport carried the record number of men, 14,391. He received his discharge August 5, 1918, and then re-enlisted in the naval service with the rank of Boatswain's Mate.

SERGEANT WILFRED N. BOUDREAU, son of Jeremiah F. and Mary L. Boudreau, was born at Worcester, Mass., on February 29, 1892. He enlisted July 9, 1916, in the N. H. Signal Corps with which he served on the Mexican Border and was mustered out of Federal Service at Milford in March, 1917. He enlisted for service in the World War and was stationed at Camp Keyes, Concord, Camp Bartlett, Westfield, Mass., Camp Greene, N. C., and at Camp Wadsworth, S. C., and went overseas August 14, 1918, in the 326th Field Signal Battalion, with which he served at Remiremont and Lahey-court, France, and at Wittlich, Germany, in the 7th Army Corps. He held the rank of Sergeant, 1st class, and received his discharge at Camp Devens, Mass., July 7, 1919.

ADOLPH HENRY BOURKE, son of Joseph and Jennie (Vigneault) Bourke, was born in Marlboro, N. H., April 20, 1892. He enlisted July 5, 1918, in the Marines and served at Paris Island, S. C., and overseas in the 11th Regiment, Supply Co., U. S. Marines. He was discharged August 11, 1919, at Hampton Roads.



HERMAN BOURKE



EARLE GRANT BOUTELLE



JOHN PERLEY BOUTWELL



SERGEANT SAMUEL FRED BOUTWELL

HERMAN BOURKE, son of Joseph and Jennie (Vigneault) Bourke, was born in Marlboro, N. H., June 21, 1896. He served at Fort Constitution, Portsmouth, where he received his discharge December 13, 1918.

EARLE GRANT BOUTELLE, son of John G. and Annie Hill Boutelle, was born in Milford, November 29, 1891. He enlisted July 2, 1916, for service on the Mexican Border and was Corporal in the Headquarters Band at Laredo, Texas, until February 19, 1917. He enlisted in the Band of the First New Hampshire Regiment at Manchester and served at Camp Keyes, Concord, N. H., in the summer of 1917 and there received his discharge August 21, 1917. He was married August 18, 1913, to Goldie Elizabeth Elliott of Milford.

JOHN PERLEY BOUTWELL, son of Charles F. and Elizabeth (Ryan) Boutwell, was born in Temple, N. H., September 23, 1889. He enlisted July 30, 1918, and served at Syracuse, N.Y., and in the 331st Fire and Guard Co. at Camp Mills, N. Y., where he received his discharge January 8, 1919.

SERGEANT SAMUEL FRED BOUTWELL, son of Charles F. and Elizabeth (Ryan) Boutwell, was born in Temple, June 8, 1894. He enlisted February 16, 1918, and served in the A. S. S. C. at Vancouver Barracks, Washington, where he was promoted and held the rank of Sergeant until January 16, 1919, when he received his discharge. Though officially credited to Temple, Boutwell was a resident of Milford at the time of his enlistment.



CHARLES BOWLER, JR.



LESLIE A. BRAGG



JAMES ANDREW BRAHANEY, JR.



HOWARD C. BROOKS

CHARLES BOWLER, JR., son of Charles and Sarah (Antill) Bowler, was born in Westerly, R. I., April 13, 1891. He enlisted July 1, 1918, and was stationed at Durham, N. H., Fort Williams, Fort Levett, Portland, Maine, and went overseas with 73d Regiment, C. A. C. Railroad Artillery. He received his discharge December 30, 1918.

LESLIE A. BRAGG, son of Henry Levi and Luella (Fuller) Bragg, was born in Tunbridge, Vermont, March 1, 1887. He enlisted February 9, 1918, and served in the Air Service, Second Prov. Regt., 16th Squadron A. S. A. P., at Vancouver Barracks, Washington, and at the expiration of his term he re-enlisted, and received his discharge January 27, 1919.

JAMES ANDREW BRAHANEY, JR., son of James A. and Mary Sullivan Brahaney, was born in Milford, February 16, 1899. He enlisted April 7, 1917, in the N. H. Signal Corps and was stationed at Camp Keyes, Concord, N. H., Camp Bartlett, Westfield, Mass., Camp Greene, N. C., and Camp Wadsworth, S. C., and went overseas with the 326th Field Signal Battalion and was stationed at Remiremont and Laheycourt, France, and later at Wittlich, Germany. He was discharged at Camp Devens, Mass., July 7, 1919.

HOWARD C. BROOKS enlisted May 29, 1916, in the New Hampshire Signal Corps at Texas and in the World War he served in the 101st Engineers and in that Unit was engaged in several battles against the Germans with the 26th Division, A. E. F.



SERGEANT GEORGE BENTLY BROOME



DALTON MUNROE BROWN



MECHANIC HERBERT FRANCIS BROWN



WILLIAM J. BRUNELLE

SERGEANT GEORGE BENTLY BROOME, son of George F. and Angeline Broome, enlisted December 6, 1915, in the U. S. Marine Corps. He served on the Battleship St. Louis, Mare Island, California; at Covite, P. I., Honolulu, and Boston. On March 11, 1916, he was made Corporal and promoted to Sergeant in 1919. He received his discharge December 5, 1919.

DALTON MUNROE BROWN, son of Martin L. and the late Bertha (Lund) Brown, was born in Nashua, N. H., January 13, 1900. He served in the Dartmouth College S. A. T. C. from October 9, 1918, until his discharge, December 16, 1918.

MECHANIC HERBERT FRANCIS BROWN, son of Nathan F. and Annie Howard Brown, was born in Milford, July 23, 1895. He enlisted in the N. H. Signal Corps, March 19, 1914, and received his discharge November 3, 1915. He enlisted at Fitchburg, Mass., February 21, 1916, in Co. B, 6th Massachusetts Infantry with which he served on guard duty aboard seized German ships in Boston Harbor from April 1 to August 5, 1917, when he received his discharge. He immediately re-enlisted in Co. B, 104th Regiment, 52d Brigade, 26th Division, and was quartered at Camp Bartlett, Westfield, Mass., and went overseas October 4, 1917. With his Company he served in battles at Quincy Wood, Chemin des Dames, Apremont, Toul, Belleau Wood, the Marne, Chateau-Thierry, Saint-Mihiel, St. Maurice, Fresne, Hautmont and Meuse-Argonne offensive. From October 18 until after the Armistice he was in a hospital at Viehy. He then rejoined his company and received his discharge at Camp Devens, April 28, 1919.

WILLIAM J. BRUNELLE, son of Ernest and Mary (Provencal) Brunelle, was born in Milford on August 21, 1896. He enlisted May 29, 1918, at Manchester and served in the 10th Co., C. A. C., at Fort Slocum, N. Y., and at Fort Weatherill, R. I., Camp Eustis, Va., and at Camp Hill, Va. He was in the 4th Anti-Air Craft Battalion, A. E. F., in France and was discharged January 21, 1919, at Fort Totten, N. Y.



HAROLD MAX BUGBEE



SERGEANT VICTOR HUGO BUGBEE



FILIPPO R. BURELLO



EDWARD JOHN BURKE

HAROLD MAX BUGBEE, son of Gertrude Poole and the late Walter P. Bugbee, was born at Barre, Vermont, January 3, 1892. He enlisted at Milford on June 26, 1918, and served at Camp Lee, Va., until July 12, 1918, when he received his discharge on account of physical disability.

SERGEANT VICTOR HUGO BUGBEE, son of Gertrude Poole and the late Walter P. Bugbee, was born in West Topsham, Vermont, on April 9, 1894. He enlisted June 19, 1916, in the N. H. Signal Corps with which he served at San Antonio, Texas. He was mustered out of service March 23, 1917, and re-enlisted at the call to Federal Service July 25, 1917, and served at Camp Keyes, Concord, N. H.; Camp Bartlett, Westfield, Mass.; Camp Greene, N. C., and Camp Wadsworth, S. C., in the 326th Field Signal Battalion with which he went overseas August 14, 1918. He served in France and with the Army of Occupation at Wittlich, Germany. Sergeant Bugbee was recommended and sent to an Officers' Training School but shortly before winning his commission he was taken sick and sent to a hospital where he remained until an order was issued cancelling all new commissions. He received his discharge at Camp Devens, Mass., July 7, 1919. Sergeant Bugbee married Mary J. Dwyer of Franklin, N. H., on February 28, 1918.

FILIPPO R. BURELLO, a native of Italy, enlisted September 23, 1917, and served overseas in Battery F, 303d Field Artillery, 76th Division. He was a victim of the influenza and in the hospital for several months. In 1919 he returned to the United States and was in the hospital at Fort Monroe, Va. From there he was sent to a hospital at Concord, N. H., and November 17, 1919, he received his discharge.

EDWARD JOHN BURKE, son of Michael Burke, was born at Amherst, January 14, 1891. He enlisted November 10, 1912 in the Naval Reserves. His term expired November 10, 1915, and in 1917 he re-entered the Service at Fort Williams, Portland, Maine. He went overseas March 22, 1918, with the 54th Artillery and later served in the 43d C. A. C. He was stationed at Fort Eustis, Va., and at Fort Williams in the 5th C. A. C. and received his discharge November 9, 1919.



ELGIN FESSENDEN BURTT



GEORGE CACCIVIO



JOHN HENRY CACCIVIO



SANTINO CACCIVIO

ELGIN FESSENDEN BURTT, son of Eva (Hutchinson) and the late John B. Burtt, was born in Milford on January 1, 1895. He enlisted June 28, 1918, and served in the 47th Co., 12th Battalion, Depot Brigade, at Camp Devens, Mass., where he received his discharge December 4, 1918. On June 1, 1918, he married Edith Frances Keith of Milford.

GEORGE CACCIVIO, son of Della and the late Santino Caccivio, was born in Saltrio, Province of Como, Italy, on November 15, 1893. He enlisted July 25, 1918 and served at Camp Devens in Co. H, 74th Infantry, 12th Division. He received his discharge at Camp Devens, January 22, 1919.

JOHN HENRY CACCIVIO, son of Della and the late Santino Caccivio, was born in Saltrio, Province of Como, Italy, on December 8, 1895. He enlisted July 25, 1918, and served at Camp Devens, Mass., as Bugler in Co. H, 74th Infantry, 12th Division. He received his discharge January 27, 1919.

SANTINO CACCIVIO was born in Saltrio, Province of Como, Italy, on October 15, 1889. He enlisted May 25, 1918, and served at Camp Devens, Mass., and went overseas with Co. H, 303d Infantry, 80th Division. He was in the Meuse-Argonne Offensive from November 1 to November 11, 1918. After the Armistice, he was in Battery A, Field Artillery and received his discharge June 12, 1919, at Camp Devens.



JOHN HENRY CAHILL



WAGONER WILLIAM JOHN CAIN



JOHN CALDERARA



ROMEO CALDERARA

JOHN HENRY CAHILL, son of Daniel J. and Mary Nolan Cahill, was born in Beverly Farms, Mass., on June 23, 1900. He served in the S. A. T. C. at Durham, N. H., from October 22, 1918, to December 15, 1918, when he received his discharge.

WAGONER WILLIAM JOHN CAIN, son of the late John and Mary Doherty Cain, was born at Turners Falls, Mass., on June 21, 1888. He enlisted June 20, 1917, and served at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., in Camp Sevier, S. C., and in France in Ambulance Co. 120, Sanitary Train 105, 30th Division. He was at the Marne, Oise-Aisne and Meuse-Argonne fronts in France, and received his discharge April 14, 1919, at Camp Devens, Mass.

JOHN CALDERARA, son of Joseph and Adelaide Calderara, was born in Bisuschio, Italy, on August 14, 1889. He enlisted June 28, 1918, at Camp Devens, Mass., in Co. C, 73d Infantry, 12th Division. He received his discharge January 17, 1919.

ROMEO CALDERARA, son of George and Angelina Bianchi Calderara, was born in Barre, Vt., February 7, 1897. He enlisted July 20, 1918, in the U. S. Marines and served at the Marine Barracks, New Orleans, La., and at Paris Island, S. C. He was on guard duty at the Naval Station in New Orleans where he received his discharge August 19, 1919.



PETER CALVETTI



ALBERT EDWARD CARLTON



ELECTRICIAN ROGER CONANT CARLTON



JOSEPH W. CHAMPAGNE

PETER CALVETTI, son of Thomas and Mary Calvetti, was born in Per-copennataro, Province of Campobasso, Italy, on December 8, 1894. He enlisted December 21, 1917, and served first at Fort McHenry, Maine. He went overseas in Battery F, 54th C. A. C. and served in Battery F, 51st C. A. C. and Battery C, 57th C. A. C. of the A. E. F. During the latter months of the war he was in several battles, and received his discharge January 23, 1919.

ALBERT EDWARD CARLTON, son of Chester V. and Caroline Conant Carlton, was born in Rimouski, Province of Quebec, Canada, on August 10, 1896. He enlisted October 22, 1918, and served in the Coast Artillery Corps at Fort Constitution, Portsmouth, N. H., and received his discharge Deember 20, 1918.

ELECTRICIAN ROGER CONANT CARLTON, son of Chester V. and Caroline Conant Carlton was born August 6, 1899, at Rimouski, Province of Quebec, Canada. He enlisted December 10, 1917, and served at the Radio Station in Cambridge, Mass., and at the Naval Radio Station at Belmar, N. J., until the Armistice. March 15, 1919, he transferred to the Sewall Radio Station, Sewall, Maine, being released from there in September, 1919, with the rating Electrician (radio) 1st class.

JOSEPH W. CHAMPAGNE, son of Emanuel and Annie Rivario Champagne was born in West Swansey, N. H., September 3, 1893. He enlisted June 28, 1918, at Lewiston, Maine, and served in Co. C, 73d Infantry, 12th Division at Camp Devens, Mass., where he received his discharge January 17, 1919.



GEORGE C. CHARTIER



RALPH CHASE



GEORGE PUTNAM CHICKERING



PETER CLARKIN

GEORGE C. CHARTIER, son of Rosalind (Mrs. Fred S. Byard) and the late Louis Chartier, was born in No. Grosvenordale, Conn., on April 19, 1893. He enlisted July 11, 1918, and served at Durham, N. H., and at Fort Williams, Maine, and at Fort Levett, Me., in the 73d C. A. C. He went overseas in the 1st Battalion Headquarters of the 73d Coast Artillery and received his discharge December 30, 1918, at Camp Devens.

RALPH CHASE, foster-son of the late Frank and Catherine Tuttle Chase, was born in Middlebury, Vt., December 25, 1891. He enlisted June 25, 1918, and was in training a short time at Camp Devens, Mass. In July he went overseas in Co. B, 301 Engineers, 42 Division, with which he saw active service at St. Mihiel and the Meuse-Moselle Sector from September 12 to November 11, 1918. He was with the Army of Occupation in Germany from November, 1918, to May 11, 1919, and received his discharge June 21, 1919.

GEORGE PUTNAM CHICKERING, son of Jesse O. and Rose Putnam Chickering, was born in Milford, January 2, 1896. He enlisted July 2, 1916, in the N. H. Signal Corps and served on the Mexican Border. He re-enlisted for service in the World War and was stationed at Camp Keyes, Concord, N. H.; Camp Bartlett, Westfield, Mass.; Camp Greene, N. C., and at Camp Wadsworth, S. C., and went overseas August 14, 1918, in the 326th Field Signal Battalion with which he served at Remiremont and Lahey-court, France, and at Wittlich, Germany, in the 7th Army Corps. He received his discharge at Camp Devens, Mass., July 7, 1919.

PETER CLARKIN, son of Terence and Bridget (Fay) Clarkin, was born in Amherst, June 16, 1894. He enlisted in Manchester, May 15, 1918, and after training at Durham was transferred to Camp Devens and later to Camp Amatol, New Jersey. He received his discharge February 28, 1919, at Pig Point, Va. Clarkin is recorded on the Amherst Roll of Honor, but his interests have been principally in Milford.



PHILIP JOSEPH CLARKIN



ROSCOE NEWTON COBURN



CHARLES CHESTER COFFIN



PETER COLETTI

PHILIP JOSEPH CLARKIN, son of Terence and Bridget (Fay) Clarkin, was born in Amherst, August 23, 1896. He enlisted July 2, 1916, in the N. H. Signal Corps and served at Camp Wilson, Texas, from October, 1916 to March, 1917. On July 3, 1917, he re-entered the service at the call of the President. August 23, 1917, he was transferred to the 101st U. S. Engineers and on September 24 received his discharge because of poor health. On December 30, 1918, he died at his home just over the Milford line in Amherst.

ROSCOE NEWTON COBURN, son of Stephen Carroll and Belle Goodwin Coburn, was born in Milford, January 10, 1898. He enlisted at Manchester, N. H., June 18, 1918. He was stationed at Fort Sloeum, N. Y., and later at Camp Humphreys, Va., and at Camp Merritt, N. J. He went overseas as a replacement to Co. F, 116th Engineers, and was later assigned to Co. C, 1st Engineers, 1st Division, and served at Angers, France, and at Coblenz, Germany, in the Army of Occupation. He returned to the United States August 30, 1919, and received his discharge at Camp Devens, Mass., September 27, 1919.

CHARLES CHESTER COFFIN, son of Everett B. and Carrie Rand Coffin, was born in Milford, November 30, 1898. He enlisted July 6, 1916, in the N. H. Signal Corps and served at the Mexican Border. He was mustered out of Service, March 23, 1917, and on July 25 again entered the Service for the War with Germany. With the Signal Corps he was stationed at Camp Keyes, Concord, N. H.; Camp Bartlett, Westfield, Mass.; Camp Greene, N. C., and Camp Wadsworth, S. C., and went overseas with the 326 Field Signal Battalion and was stationed at Remiremont, and Laheyecourt, France, and later at Wittlich, Germany, in the Army of Occupation. He received his discharge at Camp Devens, Mass., July 7, 1919.

PETER COLETTI, was born in Italy, March 15, 1888. He enlisted April 26, 1918, and was stationed first at Camp Dix, N. J., and then went overseas with Battery A, 335 Field Artillery, 87 Division, A. E. F. He received his discharge March 22, 1919, at Camp Devens, Mass.



EDWARD RUDOLPH COMOLLI



MARTIN MARCO COMOLLI



FRANCIS LEO CONLEY



EARL ELEAZER COOLEY

EDWARD RUDOLPH COMOLLI, son of Frank and Josephine Cella Comolli, was born in West Hoboken, N. J., March 12, 1898. He enlisted April 3, 1917, in the N. H. Signal Corps and with it served at Camp Keyes, Concord, N. H., Camp Bartlett, Westfield, Mass., Camp Greene, N. C., and Camp Wadsworth, S. C., and went overseas with the 326 Field Signal Battalion and was stationed at Remiremont and Laheyecourt, France, and then at Wittlich, Germany, in the Army of Occupation. He received his discharge at Camp Devens, Mass., July 7, 1919.

MARTIN MARCO COMOLLI, a native of Italy, enlisted July 25, 1918, and served at Camp Devens in Co. II, 74th Infantry, 12th Division. He received his discharge November 30, 1918, at Camp Devens, Mass.

FRANCIS LEO CONLEY, son of Ellen McNulty and the late Edward Conley, was born in Milford May 6, 1896. He enlisted July 19, 1917, at Hudson, Mass., and served in Co. M, 101st Regiment, 26th Division. He took part in all the moves of the 26th Division, until July 18, 1918, when at the Battle of Chateau-Thierry he was gassed and spent the next four months in a hospital in France. He received his discharge April 3, 1919, at Camp Devens, Mass.

EARL ELEAZER COOLEY, son of Fred E. and Ada Rhoades Cooley, was born in Holyoke, Mass., September 5, 1898. He enlisted October 5, 1918, in the Students' Navy Training Corps at Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., in which he served until December 18, 1918.



LUDGER CORRIVEAU



LIEUT. COMMANDER ELWIN FISHER CUTTS



ANTONIO D'ANTUONI



CHARLES DEAN

LUDGER CORRIVEAU, son of Napoleon and Lizzie Corriveau, was born at Ste. Sophie D'Halifax, P. Q., Canada, January 3, 1897. He enlisted August 15, 1918, and served in the S. A. T. C. at Dartmouth College and in the Signal Corps Officers' Training School at Yale. He received his discharge December 11, 1918.

LIEUTENANT COMMANDER ELWIN FISHER CUTTS, son of Elber R. and Clara Fisher Cutts, was born in Amherst, N. H., September 5, 1885. He graduated from the U. S. Naval Academy at Annapolis June 5, 1908, and served on the U. S. S. Louisiana until June, 1909, then on the U. S. S. Dubuque until February, 1911, when he volunteered for submarine service. He was in command of the submarine "C-2" from May, 1912, to September, 1913, and of the "K-1" to September, 1914, when he was assigned to the Naval Academy as an instructor. Later he was in command of the U. S. S. Fulton and during the war commanded the U. S. S. Savannah (Submarine Tender) in European waters. He was commissioned Ensign June 6, 1910; Lieutenant, junior grade, June 6, 1913; Lieutenant, August 29, 1916; and Lieutenant Commander, October 15, 1917. Lieutenant Cutts was married to Elise Riles of Jacksonville, Fla., on November 24, 1910.

ANTONIO D'ANTUONI, a native of Italy, enlisted April 26, 1918, and served at Camp Dix, N. J., receiving his discharge after the Armistice.

CHARLES DEAN enlisted October 22, 1918, and served in the Coast Artillery Corps at Fort Constitution, Portsmouth, N. H., until he received his discharge on December 13, 1918.



CORPORAL WILLIAM JOSEPH DEMONTIGNY



ARTHUR DOUCET



SERGEANT THEOPHILE DOUCET



DANIEL EDWARD DOYLE

CORPORAL WILLIAM JOSEPH DeMONTIGNY, son of Henry and Belle Roseda deMontigny, was born in Nashua, N. H., October 21, 1892. He enlisted March 16, 1918, and served at Kelly Field, San Antonio, Texas, and in the 817 Aero Squadron at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, and in the 98 Balloon Co. at Camp John Wise, San Antonio, Texas. He was made Corporal in November, 1918, and received his discharge January 13, 1919.

ARTHUR DOUCET, son of Eusebe and Victoria (Cote) Doucet, was born in Francestown, N. H., May 22, 1891. He enlisted July 2, 1916, at Concord, N. H., in the N. H. Signal Corps and served with them at the Mexican Border. He was mustered out of Service in March, 1917, and at the outbreak of the War with Germany he re-enlisted at Concord and served until August, 1917, when because of ill health, he received his discharge.

SERGEANT THEOPHILE DOUCET, son of Eusebe and Victoria Cote Doucet, was born in Francestown, N. H., March 17, 1892. He enlisted March 9, 1913, and served in the Quartermaster Corps of the Coast Artillery at Fort Amidor, Canal Zone, Panama. He transferred to the 7th Aero Squadron in Panama and on July 4, 1920, a few days before the expiration of his seven years term of service, fell with his plane while giving an exhibition flight at Colon. He died July 5, 1920, from injuries received in the fall and on August 5, 1920, was buried in St. Patrick's cemetery, Amherst, N. H., with full military honors.

DANIEL EDWARD DOYLE, son of Patrick and Julia Doyle, of Amherst, enlisted March 19, 1918, in Peabody, Mass., and on July 31 went overseas where he saw service from September 12 to September 16 in the battle of St. Mihiel, and in the Meuse-Argonne fighting from September 27 to November 11. He received his discharge at Camp Devens April 30, 1919. Though officially credited to Amherst, Doyle was generally regarded as a Milford man.



JAMES PATRICK DOYLE



CORPORAL FRANK W. DREW



SERGEANT FRANK DUBE



SERGEANT HENRY JOSEPH DUBE

JAMES PATRICK DOYLE was born in Amherst October 31, 1892, the son of Patrick and Julia Doyle, and though a citizen of Amherst, his social and military interests have always been in Milford. He enlisted October 3, 1917, and on May 19, 1918, went overseas with the 10th Company, 3rd Regiment, 151 Depot Brigade. He saw active service in the Toul Sector from June 25 to August 10. He was at Marbache August 17 to September 19, and in the Argonne fighting from September 26 to October 3, and on May 20, 1919, he received his discharge at Camp Devens.

CORPORAL FRANK W. DREW, son of the late David C. and Augusta Eldridge Drew, was born in So. Stukely, P. Q., Canada, February 17, 1882. He enlisted in April, 1918, in the Canadian Army and served at the Montreal Barracks and two months in Valsartier Camp. He was made corporal August 15, 1918, and received his discharge November 26, 1918, after a severe illness in hospital at Montreal. Corporal Drew married Jennie E. Pond of Milford on February 5, 1906.

SERGEANT FRANK DUBE, son of David and Rosina LaPlante Dube was born in Milford, May 27, 1895. He enlisted in 1912 and re-entered the Service at the outbreak of the War in 1917 serving in the Coast Artillery Corps at Fort Constitution, Portsmouth, N. H., and in the Quartermaster's Corps at the same place until March 20, 1920, when he received his discharge.

SERGEANT HENRY JOSEPH DUBE, son of David and Rosina LaPlante Dube was born in Milford, February 20, 1897. He enlisted June 19, 1916, and served that year at the Mexican Border. In the World War he was a member of Co. B, 103 Machine Gun Battalion, 26th Division, from October 3, 1917, to April 17, 1919. He saw active service on all the fronts held by the 26th Division including Chemin-des-Dames, Toul, Bois Brule, Xivray, Pas Fini, Aisne-Marne, Marcheville, Riaville, Troyon, St. Mihiel, and the Mense-Argonne Offensive. On July 18, 1918, he was injured by a bursting shell and on November 9, 1918, was again wounded and gassed. He received his discharge April 29, 1919, at Camp Devens, Mass.



CORPORAL JOSEPH DUBE



JOSEPH WILFRED DUBE



NAPOLEON J. DUBE



JAMES MORTON DUFF

CORPORAL JOSEPH DUBE, son of David and Rosina LaPlante Dube, was born in Nashua, N. H., June 18, 1893. He enlisted August 13, 1917, and served with Co. B, 103rd Machine Gun Battalion of the 26th Division. For nearly a year he was in active fighting with the 26th Division. February 20, 1919, he was transferred to the 305th Co. Military Police in the Division of Criminal Investigation. He served until September 19, 1919, when he received his discharge.

JOSEPH WILFRED DUBE, son of Joseph and Eugenie Dube, was born at Milford on October 30, 1897. He enlisted September 30, 1918, and served in the Naval Reserves at Charleston, S. C., until December, 1918, when he was placed on the inactive list.

NAPOLEON J. DUBE, son of David and Rosina LaPlante Dube, was born in Milford, February 28, 1891. He enlisted at Concord, N. H., July 6, 1916, at the age of 15 years, for service on the Mexican Border from which he returned March 19, 1917. He enlisted for foreign service July 25, 1917, and was transferred to the 101st Field Signal Battalion on September 19, 1917, and served with that outfit until January, 1918, when he was detached to serve with a special training battalion. He returned to the 101st F. S. B. for the Chateau-Thierry Offensive, Champagne, Marne, Aisne-Marne, St. Mihiel, Troyon Sector, Rupt Sector, Marcheville, Verdun Sector, and Meuse-Argonne. He was later sent to Paris to work in a Research Laboratory on wireless at La Tour Maubourg. He received his discharge April 29, 1919, at Camp Devens.

JAMES MORTON DUFF, son of Theophilus Duff, was born at Spencer's Island, Nova Scotia, February 22, 1891. He enlisted September 5, 1918, and served at Camp Upton, N. Y., in the 12th Co., 3d Battalion, 152d Depot Brigade until December 17, 1918, when he received his discharge.



SERGEANT RALPH WASHBURN DUNKLEE



SERGEANT ANDREW E. DUTTON



SERGEANT MARK A. DUTTON



LAWRENCE RUFUS DUVAL

SERGEANT RALPH WASHBURN DUNKLEE, son of Oscar and Minnie L. Dunklee, was born in Brookline, N. H., on September 10, 1895. He enlisted March 24, 1915, in the New Hampshire Signal Corps with which he served at San Antonio, Texas, in 1916. He entered the Federal Service August 5, 1917, with the Signal Corps and with them was stationed at Camp Bartlett, Westfield, Mass., Camp Greene, N. C., and Camp Wadsworth, S. C., in the 326th Field Signal Battalion and at Camp Wadsworth he was transferred to the Quartermasters Corps and made a Sergeant. He served in the Quartermasters Corps until February 24, 1919, when he received his discharge.

SERGEANT ANDREW E. DUTTON, son of Eugene A. and Margaret Caulfield Dutton, was born in Milford February 25, 1895. He enlisted March 3, 1915, in the N. H. Signal Corps with which he served in Texas until 1916. When the United States entered the World War, Dutton re-enlisted and served at Camp Bartlett, Westfield, Mass., Camp Greene, N. C., and Camp Wadsworth, S. C. He was promoted to Sergeant 1st class August 1, 1918, and went overseas with the 326 Field Signal Battalion and was stationed at Remiremont, Laheycourt, Benoit-Vaux, Dun-sur-Meuse, France, and also at Virton, Belgium, and in Luxemburg and later at Wittlich, Germany, in the Army of Occupation. He received his discharge at Camp Devens, Mass., July 7, 1919.

SERGEANT MARK A. DUTTON, son of Eugene A. and Margaret Caulfield Dutton, was born in Milford, October 7, 1896. He enlisted August 30, 1918, and served in Co. 5, 152d Depot Brigade, at Camp Upton, N. Y., and in the Chemical Warfare Service at Camp Kendrick, N. J., where he was promoted to Sergeant in November, 1918, and later to Regimental-Sergeant-Major. He received his discharge March 18, 1919.

LAWRENCE RUFUS DUVAL, son of Fred Duval and Chloe Gregoire, was born at Wilton, N. H., on December 15, 1891. He enlisted December 21, 1917, and served at Fort McKinley, Portland, Me., with Battery C, 57th Coast Artillery Corps. He sailed overseas from Portland March 22, 1918, and served overseas with the 57th C. A. C. Battery Co. He fought in France, Toul Sector, from May 20, 1918, to September 17, 1918; Argonne Forest September 20, 1918, to November 11, 1918, and was discharged at Fort Hancock, N. J., January 22, 1919.



WILLIAM HAROLD ELMES



LIEUTENANT DEAN ABBOTT EMERSON



LIEUTENANT SUMNER BROOKS EMERSON, 2d



LIEUT. JUNIOR GRADE JOHN PAUL ERWIN

WILLIAM HAROLD ELMES, son of William Henry and Ida Wright Elmes (Mrs. Elmer Wheeler), was born in Milford, June 19, 1899. He enlisted April 2, 1917, in the First N. H. Infantry Band and received his discharge August 5, 1917.

LIEUTENANT DEAN ABBOTT EMERSON, son of Charles S. and Estella Abbott Emerson, was born in Milford, April 26, 1892. He enlisted August 27, 1917, at the Officers' Training Camp at Plattsburg, N. Y., and was transferred to the Signal Officers' Reserve Corps and commissioned Second Lieutenant November 27, 1917. He was stationed at the Air Service Depot, Garden City, Long Island, and was assigned to 471st Aero Construction Squadron with which he sailed for France January 24, 1918. He was assigned to aero construction work in England and was in charge of engineering work on the first large aerodrome built by America on foreign soil, at Stockbridge, Hants, England. He received his discharge December 23, 1918, at Camp Mills.

LIEUTENANT SUMNER BROOKS EMERSON, 2d, son of Charles S. and Estella Abbott Emerson, was born in Milford, January 3, 1895. He enlisted November 15, 1917, in the Balloon branch of the Reserve Corps and received his training at the Balloon School at Omaha, Neb., where he served as flight instructor from March 1 to September 1, 1918. He was commissioned Second Lieutenant May 23, 1918, and September 11, 1918, was transferred to the Army Balloon School, Lee Hall, Va., where for two months he served as Observer for Coast Artillery fire at Camp Eustis, Va. November 25, 1918, he was transferred to Washington, D. C., for duty with the French Aviation Commission, translating pamphlets on Aeronautics for the benefit of the U. S. Army. He received his discharge January 19, 1919, at Washington, D. C.

LIEUTENANT JUNIOR GRADE JOHN PAUL ERWIN, son of John James and Margaret E. Erwin, was born Gloucester, Mass., on January 6, 1895. He enlisted April 28, 1917, at the Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H., and served on the Training ship "Topeka" at Portsmouth, N. H., until May, 1917. He was made Quartermaster on the Patrol Boat "Estella," where he served until October. He then entered the school for Ensigns at Harvard and graduated and received his commission February 11, 1918. He served on the U. S. S. Nevada from February to June, 1918, and on the U. S. S. Destroyer "Trippe" with Admiral Sims' fleet from July 11 to December 12, 1918, patrolling the North Sea and Irish coast in the anti-submarine campaign. He served from December 15, 1918, to June 12, 1919, as Communication Officer at the Naval Base at Cardiff, Wales. He was transferred to the Submarine Chaser "S. C.-257" on which he served from June 16 to August 28, 1919, and was relieved from active duty at the New York Navy Yard, September 19, 1919.



SERGEANT JOSEPH CONDON ERWIN



AMOS FAIRFIELD



LOUIS FAIRFIELD



ANTONIO FAZIO

SERGEANT JOSEPH CONDON ERWIN, son of John James and Margaret E. Erwin was born in Gloucester, Mass., January 7, 1893. He enlisted April 26, 1918, and was stationed at Camp Dix, N. J., in Co. C, 309 Infantry, 78th Division with which he went overseas May 19, 1918. He was engaged in the St. Mihiel Offensive, September 12 to 16, 1918; Limey Defensive Sector, September 16 to October 4; Meuse-Argonne Offensive, October 16 to November 4. He was made Corporal August 11, 1918, and Sergeant December 6, 1918, and received his discharge at Camp Devens, June 11, 1919.

AMOS FAIRFIELD, son of Frank Fairfield, enlisted at Chicago, Ill., in 1918, and served at Camp Jackson, S. C., in 7th Regiment Field Artillery.

LOUIS FAIRFIELD, son of Frank Fairfield, enlisted December 13, 1917, and was stationed at Fort Slocum, N. Y., and Waco, Texas. He went overseas with the 837th Aero Squadron and received his discharge December 17, 1918.

ANTONIO FAZIO, son of Joseph and Maria Amedio Fazio, was born in Tripi, Province of Messina, Italy, on February 28, 1888. He enlisted May 10, 1918, and served at Fort Slocum, N. Y., in the Cavalry and at Camp Meade, Md., in the 154th Depot Brigade. He received his discharge November 29, 1918, at Camp Meade.



LIEUTENANT JOHN CHARLES FELLI



CORPORAL PERCY H. FIELD



LUTHER GLEN FIELDING



CLARENCE A. FISKE

FIRST LIEUTENANT JOHN CHARLES FELLI, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Felli, was born in Milford October 20, 1898. While a student at Dartmouth College he received an appointment to the United States Military Academy at West Point, where he entered service July 1, 1918. He graduated June 15, 1920 and on July 2, 1920, received his commission as 2nd Lieutenant. July 1, 1921, he received a commission as First Lieutenant, to date from July 2, 1920. From June, 1920, to August, 1921, he was assigned to duty with the Field Artillery School at Camp Knox, Ky. In August, 1921, his resignation as Lieutenant of Field Artillery was accepted by the President.

CORPORAL PERCY H. FIELD, son of Charles A. and Annie Percival Field, was born in Peterboro, N. H., May 4, 1890. He enlisted in Co. D, 1st N. H. Infantry, on April 30, 1908, and served until April 27, 1909, when he received his discharge. He enlisted again in the New Hampshire Signal Corps, May 20, 1912, and received his discharge, June 15, 1915. On April 2, 1917, he again enlisted in the New Hampshire Signal Corps and was stationed at Camp Bartlett, Westfield, Mass., Camp Greene, N. C., and Camp Wadsworth, S. C., and went overseas with the 326th Field Signal Battalion and was stationed at Remiremont and Laheyecourt, France, and later at Wittlich, Germany, in the Army of Occupation. He received his discharge July 2, 1919, at Camp Devens, Mass.

LUTHER GLEN FIELDING, son of Clarence S. Fielding, was born in Saugus, Mass., October 15, 1896. He enlisted January 28, 1918, in the Canadian Forces and served in the Forestry Department of the Canadian Expeditionary Forces and in the Motor Transport Division at Montreal and in England. He received his discharge at Montreal, July 16, 1919.

CLARENCE A. FISKE, son of the late Llewellyn and Julia Burton Fiske, was born in Attleboro, Mass., February 13, 1890. He enlisted June 19, 1916, in the New Hampshire Signal Corps and served on the Mexican Border. He re-enlisted when the United States entered the World War and served in the Signal Corps at Camp Bartlett, Westfield, Mass.; Camp Greene, N. C., and Camp Wadsworth, S. C., and went overseas with the 326th Field Signal Battalion and was stationed at Remiremont and Laheyecourt, France, and later at Wittlich, Germany, in the Army of Occupation. He received his discharge at Camp Devens, Mass., July 7, 1919.



JOHN JAMES FITZPATRICK



PERCY MELVIN FLANDERS



JOSEPH FOGLIANI



PRIMO E. FONTANA

JOHN JAMES FITZPATRICK, son of Patrick and Mary McFadden Fitzpatrick, was born in Milford, June 23, 1900. He enlisted October 17, 1918, in the Student's Army Training Corps at Durham, N. H., in which he served until December 15, 1918, when he received his discharge.

PERCY MELVIN FLANDERS, son of Charles and the late Hattie Hall Flanders, was born in Charlestown, Mass., April 4, 1895. He enlisted June 24, 1918, in the Quartermasters Corps and served at Camp Meade, Md., and at Camp Humphreys, Va. He had previously served in the Navy on the Receiving Ship at Boston as a fireman. He was incapacitated and entered the Walter Reed Hospital at Washington, D. C., July 12, 1918, and received his discharge December 14, 1918.

JOSEPH FOGLIANI was born in Province of Messina, Italy, on October 14, 1892. He enlisted July 6, 1916, in the New Hampshire Signal Corps and served in that Unit on the Mexican Border. He re-enlisted for service in the World War and was stationed at Camp Keyes, Concord, N. H., Camp Bartlett, Westfield, Mass., Camp Greene, N. C., Camp Wadsworth, S. C., and went overseas with the 326th Field Signal Battalion and was stationed at Remiremont and Laheycourt, France, and later at Wittlich, Germany, in the Army of Occupation. He received his discharge July 7, 1919, at Camp Devens, Mass.

PRIMO E. FONTANA, son of John and Maria Comolli Fontana was born at Quincy, Mass., October 1, 1893. He enlisted April 17, 1918, in the Naval Reserve as an Engineer, 2d class, and was stationed at Hingham for training and later transferred to Boston Base Headquarters where he was assigned to the Machine Shop and employed in repairing submarine chasers and patrol boats. Later he served on the U. S. S. East Hampton, a mine sweeper operating along the Atlantic coast, as engine man. He was then assigned to a convoy, but while waiting orders at Commonwealth Pier he was transferred to the Military Band there as Musician, 1st class, and served in the band until July 8, 1919, when he received his discharge at Hingham.



CORPORAL DANIEL FRASER



JOSEPH VICTOR FRASER



LEO J. FRASER



ANTONIO FURNARI

CORPORAL DANIEL FRASER, son of Samuel and Josephine Martin Fraser, was born in Milford, December 15, 1897. He enlisted July 2, 1916, in the N. H. Signal Corps and after the Mexican Border Expedition he re-enlisted for service in the World War and was stationed at Camp Keyes, Concord, N. H.; Camp Bartlett, Westfield, Mass.; Camp Greene, N. C., and Camp Wadsworth, S. C., and went overseas with the 326 Field Signal Battalion and was stationed at Remiremont and Laheycourt, France, and later at Wittlich, Germany, in the Army of Occupation. He received his discharge July 7, 1919, at Camp Devens, Mass.

JOSEPH VICTOR FRASER, son of Samuel and Josephine (Martin) Fraser, was born in Milford, March 12, 1901. He enlisted June 11, 1918, and was stationed at Fort Slocum, N. Y., and at Camp Humphreys, Va. He went overseas in August, 1918, in the 2d Headquarters Co. of the 28th Engineers and was in action at St. Mihiel and the Argonne. He received his discharge July 12, 1919, at Camp Devens, Mass.

LEO J. FRASER, son of Samuel and Josephine (Martin) Fraser, was born in Milford, July 13, 1895. He enlisted July 25, 1918, at Camp Devens, Mass., in Co. H, 74th Infantry, 12th Division. He received his discharge January 22, 1919, at Camp Devens.

ANTONIO FURNARI, son of Joseph and Maria Furnari, was born at Tripi, Italy, January 9, 1895. He enlisted at Milford, May 25, 1918, and served at Camp Devens, Mass., in the 15th Co., 11th Depot Brigade, 4th Battalion, until he received his discharge May 31, 1918.



ELZEAR GAGNON



SERGEANT ERNEST J. GAGNON



DANIEL MARSHALL GAINY



CORPORAL RALPH J. GAINY

ELZEAR GAGNON, son of Philip and Delima (Aiwar) Gagnon, was born in Kamouraska, P. Q., Canada, March 13, 1896. He enlisted October 22, 1918, and served in the Coast Artillery Corps at Fort Constitution, Portsmouth, N. H., until he received his discharge on December 13, 1918.

SERGEANT ERNEST J. GAGNON, son of Philip and Delima (Aiwar) Gagnon, was born in Kamouraska, P. Q., Canada, March 17, 1893. He enlisted June 1, 1918, and was stationed at Fort Slocum, N. Y., and at Fort Jackson, S. C., where he served as farrier with the rank of First Sergeant and Chief Instructor of the horse shoeing school, until his discharge January 10, 1919. He married Delina Mary Plante of Milford, April 22, 1918.

DANIEL MARSHALL GAINY, son of Daniel and Ann Brahaney Gainey, was born in Milford, October 16, 1896. He enlisted August 15, 1918, and was stationed first at the Dartmouth College Training School and later at Fortress Monroe, Va. He received his discharge January 15, 1919, at Camp Devens, Mass.

CORPORAL RALPH J. GAINY, son of Daniel and Ann Brahaney Gainey, was born in Milford, July 26, 1892. He enlisted May 25, 1918, and was stationed at Camp Devens, Mass. July 5, 1918, he went overseas in Co. H, 302d Infantry, 76th Division. He later served in the Headquarters Co., Military Police, and returned to the United States July 15, 1919. He received his discharge at Camp Devens July 24, 1919.



CORPORAL MANSELL ROWE GARLAND



ARTHUR JOSEPH GARRITY



FRED W. GARRITY



JOSEPH GATTO

CORPORAL MANSELL ROWE GARLAND, son of George and Lorenda Moore Garland, was born at Ellsworth, Maine, December 1, 1894. He enlisted May 23, 1918, in the Marine Corps and was stationed at Paris Island, S. C., and Quantico, Va., in the Supply Co. of the 13th Regiment, M. C., with which he went overseas September 15, 1918. He served in France to August 8, 1919, and was made Corporal, April 16, 1919. He qualified as sharpshooter at Paris Island, July 3, 1918. He received his discharge August 13, 1919, at Hampton Roads, Va.

ARTHUR JOSEPH GARRITY, son of Thomas P. and the late Mary Ryan Garrity, was born at Milford, May 6, 1895. He enlisted June 6, 1918, in the Naval Reserves and was stationed at Newport, R. I., where he served until December, 1918, when he was placed on the Inactive List. He was married April 26, 1918, to Margaret C. Brahaney of Milford.

FRED W. GARRITY, son of Thomas P. and the late Mary Ryan Garrity, was born in Milford, February 20, 1890. He enlisted May 18, 1918, in the Naval Reserves and was stationed at Newport, R. I., until January 10, 1919, when he was placed on the Inactive List.

JOSEPH GATTO was born in Tripi, Italy, November 4, 1891. He enlisted April 26, 1918, and served in the Depot Brigade, Co. 33, 9th Battery, at Camp Dix, N. J., until December 11, 1918, when he received his discharge.



CAPTAIN HAROLD CHARLES GAULT



BYRON ERVING GERRY



RALPH LINWOOD GILSON



CALVIN BLANCH GOLDSMITH

CAPTAIN HAROLD CHARLES GAULT, son of Charles and Minnie Parker Gault, was born in Bedford, N. H., July 7, 1886. He enlisted in Co. E, 2d N. H. Infantry, April 29, 1905, and received his discharge January 17, 1906. He re-enlisted in Co. D, 1st N. H. Infantry, April 2, 1906, from which he was discharged April 27, 1909. On April 21, 1913, he enlisted in the N. H. Signal Corps at Milford in which he was made Sergeant April 21, 1914, and Sergeant, First Class, November 18, 1915. At the expiration of his term, April 20, 1916, he re-enlisted and on July 19, 1916, was commissioned First Lieutenant in the Signal Corps with which he served at the Mexican Border in 1916 and 1917. He was mustered out of service March 23, 1917, and on July 25 again entered the service for the War with Germany. With the Signal Corps, he was stationed at Camp Keyes, Concord, N. H.; Camp Bartlett, Westfield, Mass.; Camp Greene, N. C., and Camp Wadsworth, S. C., and went overseas with the 326th Field Signal Battalion and was stationed at Remiremont and Laheycourt, France, and later at Wittlich, Germany, in the Army of Occupation. On March 4, 1919, he was commissioned Captain at Wittlich and was assigned as Commanding Officer of Co. B, 326th Field Signal Battalion until July 17, 1919, when he received his discharge at Camp Devens, Mass. Captain Gault married Elizabeth Parker of Milford on December 25, 1913.

BYRON ERVING GERRY, son of Ira and Rosabelle Reed Gerry, was born in Stoddard, N. H., December 6, 1896. He enlisted July 25, 1918, in Co. H, 74th Infantry, 12th Division at Camp Devens, Mass., where he received his discharge January 22, 1919. He was married September 14, 1918, to Mary Violet Lawrence of Milford.

RALPH LINWOOD GILSON, son of Louis C. and Etta Austin Gilson, was born in Milford, August 7, 1894. He enlisted October 19, 1917, and served at Camp Devens, Mass., in Co. F, 301st Ammunition Train, 76th Division and in Co. D, 116th Ammunition Train, 41st Division. He went overseas July 12, 1918, and received his discharge March 25, 1919.

CALVIN BLANCH GOLDSMITH, son of Doreas Blanch and the late Caleb S. Goldsmith, was born in Wilton, N. H., May 9, 1894. He enlisted April 26, 1918, and was stationed at Camp Dix, N. J., until he went overseas in Co. C, 309th Infantry, 78th Division. He served at St. Mihiel, Limey Sector and Meuse-Argonne from September 12, 1918, to November 11, 1918, as Battalion Runner until November 11, then as Motorcycle Dispatcher for the remainder of his enlistment. He received his discharge June 10, 1919, at Camp Devens, Mass. He was married April 15, 1918, to Ellen A. O'Connor of Milford.



ROSARIO GRANATA



SERGEANT EARLE S. GRIMES



SERGEANT EARL PERKINS HALL



MAURICE HAMMOND

ROSARIO GRANATA, son of Rosario and Angela Barbara Granata, was born in Piraino, Italy, on August 6, 1886. He enlisted April 26, 1918, and served in the 155th Depot Brigade at Camp Dix, N. J., and also at Camp Lee, Va., where he was discharged July 15, 1918.

SERGEANT EARLE S. GRIMES, son of George W. and Rosetta Sawyer Grimes, was born in Francestown, N. H., April 6, 1894. He enlisted October 3, 1917, and served in the 151st Depot Brigade at Camp Devens, Mass.; in the 19th Co., 5th Battalion. In February, 1918, he was attached to the Officers' Training School at Camp Devens and in June, 1918, he was promoted to the rank of Battalion Sergeant Major and attached to the First Development Battalion at Camp Devens. July 17, 1918, he was transferred to Camp Lee, Va., with rank of Battalion Sergeant Major and attached to the Central Officers' Training School where on December 5, 1918, he was made Regimental Sergeant Major. He received his discharge February 28, 1919.

SERGEANT EARL PERKINS HALL, son of Leon C. and the late Flora Hutchinson Hall, was born in Milford, August 29, 1899. He enlisted April 2, 1917, and served at Camps Bartlett, Westfield, Mass., Greene, N. C., and Wadsworth, S. C., and with the Signal Corps (326th Field Signal Battalion). When at Camp Wadsworth, he was transferred to the Medical Department of the 5th Anti-Air Craft Machine Gun Battalion with which he went overseas where he was in service until January, 1919. He received his discharge February 5, 1919.

MAURICE HAMMOND, son of Edward and Lillian Chamberlain Hammond was born in Springvale, Me., July 12, 1900. He enlisted July 17, 1918, and served in Wireless Co. 8, 4th Regiment (Naval) at Newport, R. I. He was transferred to the U. S. S. Pennsylvania for duty in Southern waters and August 11, 1919, was placed on the Inactive List at Charlestown Navy Yard.



HERMANN LUTHER HEALD



CAPTAIN EDWARD FRANCIS HERLIHY



THOMAS PATRICK HOLLAND



DANIEL F. HOLOHAN, JR.

HERMANN LUTHER HEALD, son of Edward S. and Annie Epps Heald, was born in Milford, May 15, 1896. He enlisted May 29, 1918, in the Naval Reserves at the Charlestown Navy Yard and was stationed first at the Naval Reserve Training Camp at Hingham, Mass., later at Bumkin Island in Boston Harbor and then at Wakefield Rifle Range, after which he was at Rockland, Me., returning later to Hingham, for his release from active duty, January 16, 1919. He held the rank of Seaman 2d Class. He married Mary Allen Broughton of Milford, June 4, 1918. While at Rockland, Me., he passed the Harvard Ensign Examinations but did not complete preparations after the Armistice was declared.

CAPTAIN EDWARD FRANCIS HERLIHY, son of John and Margaret Halloran Herlihy, was born in Nashua, N. H., September 18, 1876. He enlisted October 24, 1904, in the 46th Co., Coast Artillery Corps at Fort Strong in Boston Harbor and was promoted to Corporal May 6, 1906, and Sergeant November 17, 1908. October 16, 1913, he transferred from the Coast Artillery to the Quartermasters Corps at Fort Strong and July 27, 1916, was transferred to Fort Hamilton, N. Y., where he remained until March 6, 1917. He was then stationed at Fort Tilden, Long Island, until June 16, 1917, when he was sent to Seattle, Washington. August 1, 1917, he was commissioned Captain in the Quartermasters Corps at Seattle and from October 21, 1917, to August 4, 1918, was stationed at Fort Stevens, Oregon. On August 4, 1918, he was transferred to Ancon, Canal Zone, Panama, where he was on duty as Assistant to the Quartermaster Department of Panama until December, 1919, when he returned to Washington on leave of absence. After spending Christmas, 1919, with his relatives in Milford, he returned to Washington, where he was taken sick and while in the Walter Reed Hospital in Washington, his term of service was completed and he received his discharge March 24, 1920. Three days later, Captain Herlihy died suddenly at the George Washington University Hospital, following an operation on his throat. The body was brought to Milford and on March 31, 1920, was buried with full military honors in St. Patrick's Cemetery in Amherst, N. H.

THOMAS PATRICK HOLLAND, son of Thomas G. and the late Mary Dillon Holland was born in Milford, March 15, 1895. He enlisted September 5, 1918, and served at Headquarters at Camp Upton, N. Y., until December 5, 1918, when he received his discharge.

DANIEL F. HOLOHAN, JR., son of Daniel F. and A. Maria Garrity Holohan, was born in Milford, January 12, 1896. He enlisted December 5, 1917, and was stationed at Fort Slocum, N. Y., and at Camp Johnston, Fla. In July, 1918, he went overseas in Supply Co. 315. In France he served in the 315th Supply Co. for three months and the rest of the time in Co. D, 49th Infantry. He was in a hospital for six weeks in France and returned to the U. S. in January, 1919. The next three months he was stationed at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and on April 30, 1919, received his discharge at Camp Devens, Mass.



BERNARD AMBROSE HUTCHINSON



FRED A. HUTCHINSON, JR.



ENSIGN KARL FREDERICK HUTCHINSON



LIEUTENANT ROLLO WILSON HUTCHINSON

BERNARD AMBROSE HUTCHINSON, son of Fred A. and Alice Ward Hutchinson, was born in Milford, March 30, 1893. He enlisted June 25, 1918, at Brockton, Mass., and served in Headquarters Co., 42d Infantry, 12th Division at Camp Devens, Mass., and later at Camp Upton, N. Y. He received his discharge at Camp Devens June 2, 1919.

FRED A. HUTCHINSON, JR., son of Fred A. and Alice Ward Hutchinson, was born in Milford April 22, 1894. He enlisted June 15, 1918, and served in the Supply Co. of the 73d Infantry, 12th Division at Camp Devens, Mass., until January 17, 1919, when he received his discharge.

ENSIGN KARL FREDERICK HUTCHINSON, son of Fred N. and Mary Heald Hutchinson, was born in Milford, March 30, 1897. In April, 1917, while an undergraduate at Dartmouth College, he enlisted in the Naval Reserves and was assigned to Patrol Boat "Alacrity." In June, 1918, he returned to Hanover to receive his degree at Dartmouth and immediately re-entered the Naval Service, where he was promoted to Chief Boatswain's Mate and on December 17, 1918, to Ensign. He was placed on the Inactive List January 17, 1919.

LIEUTENANT ROLLO WILSON HUTCHINSON, Medical Corps U. S. Navy, son of Herbert S. and Hattie Wilson Hutchinson, was born in Milford April 27, 1891. He entered the service June 11, 1917, as a Lieutenant (Junior Grade), Medical Corps U. S. N. R. F., at the Naval Hospital at Newport, R. I. November 20, 1917, he was promoted to Lieutenant Junior Grade, regular Navy, and advanced to the Senior Grade July 1, 1918. Lieutenant Hutchinson was stationed at the Newport Hospital from June 11, 1917, to November 20, 1919; then on the U. S. S. "Turner" to January 10, 1920; then on the Hospital Ship "Comfort" to August 8, 1920, and was then transferred to the Hospital Ship "Mercy" with the Pacific Fleet. On January 23, 1918, Lieutenant Hutchinson was married to Gertrude DeLangie at Newport, R. I.



JAMES WILLIAM INGERSON



THOMAS EARLE INGERSON



LEON JACQUES



JOSEPH OCTAVE JAREST

JAMES WILLIAM INGERSON, son of Jessie Pond and the late Hinman E. Ingerson, was born at West Berlin, Mass., on August 19, 1890. He enlisted August 30, 1918, and was stationed at Camp Upton, N. Y., in the 5th Co. 2d Battalion, 152d Depot Brigade. He went overseas with the 305th Motor Transport Co., 402d M. S. T., 1st Division. He was slightly gassed. In January, 1919, he returned to the United States as a casual in the 108th Depot Brigade, and received his discharge February 3, 1919.

THOMAS EARLE INGERSON, son of Jessie Pond and the late Hinman E. Ingerson, was born in Upton, Mass., November 26, 1896. He enlisted February 5, 1918, and was stationed at Camp Greene, N. C. He served in France in the 47th Infantry, 2d Battalion, 4th Division. At Chateau-Thierry he was gassed and later wounded in action in the Argonne and was in hospital in France during November, 1918. He received his discharge at Camp Dix, N. J., February 18, 1919. July 28, 1919, he married Bertha M. Holt of Sullivan, N. H.

LEON JACQUES, son of William Julian and the late Victoria Martin Jacques, was born in Milford, N. H., February 1, 1899. He enlisted July 26, 1918, and served in Battery B, 37th Coast Artillery Corps at Fort Slocom, N. Y., and later at Fort Terry, N. Y., until June 16, 1919, when he received his discharge.

JOSEPH OCTAVE JAREST, son of Sophie Liberty and the late Peter Jarest, was born in Wilton, N. H., July 25, 1894. He enlisted October 3, 1917, and was stationed at Camp Devens, Mass., and at Camp Gordon, Ga., before going overseas in Co. A, 319th Machine Gun Battalion, 82d Division. Later he was in the Quartermaster's Department in the same Battalion. He drove a Machine Gun Cart carrying ammunition to the front lines and from July 7 to August 9, 1918, was actively engaged in battles at Lagny; from August 18 to September 10 at Marbache; and September 12 to 16 at St. Mihiel; from October 7 to November 3, 1918, he was in the Meuse-Argonne Offensive where by acts of bravery, he earned a citation and recommendation for the "Distinguished Service Cross," made by Major Edgar G. Cooper in command of the 319th Machine Gun Battalion. He held the rank of Wagoner. May 13, 1919, he received his discharge at Camp Dix, N. J.



CORPORAL LEO JOSEPH JAREST



EDWIN OTIS JEWETT



SERGEANT JOHN CHARLES KEAST



WILLIAM P. KEELEY

CORPORAL LEO JOSEPH JAREST, son of Sophie Liberty and the late Peter Jarest, was born in Wilton, N. H., October 16, 1898. He enlisted December 15, 1917, at Nashua and was stationed with the Signal Corps at Fort Slocum, N. Y., in Camp Hancock and went overseas March 4, 1918. He served in the 5th Co., 2d Regiment Motor Machine Signal Corps and was promoted to Corporal May 6, 1918, while serving in France. He received his discharge at Camp Devens, Mass., July 8, 1919.

EDWIN OTIS JEWETT, son of Martha Brown and the late Elbridge K. Jewett, was born in Milford March 8, 1891. He enlisted July 25, 1918, and served as 1st class Private at Camp Devens, Mass., in Co. H, 74th Infantry, 12th Division, until January 22, 1919, when he received his discharge. June 12, 1918, he married Agnes Fuller Converse of Milford, N. H.

SERGEANT JOHN CHARLES KEAST, son of Benjamin and Elizabeth Brooking Keast, was born at Milford September 11, 1895. He enlisted May 26, 1917, in the New Hampshire Signal Corps and was stationed at Camp Keyes, Concord, N. H.; Camp Bartlett, Westfield, Mass.; Camp Greene, N. C., and Camp Wadsworth, S. C., and went overseas with the 326th Field Signal Battalion and was stationed at Remiremont and Lahey-court, France, and was detailed to Rolampont to attend gas school. Later he rejoined the Battalion at Wittlich, Germany, in the Army of Occupation. He received his discharge at Camp Devens, Mass., July 7, 1919.

WILLIAM P. KEELEY, served in 1916 on the Texas Border at Laredo with the New Hampshire Signal Infantry. June 28, 1918, he enlisted for the War with Germany and served in Co. C, 73d Infantry, 12th Division at Camp Devens, Mass., until after the Armistice, when he received his discharge.



HERBERT CROSBY KENDALL



SERGEANT FREDERICK SOLON KIMBALL



CHRISTEL W. KNIGHT



LORING LANGDELL

HERBERT CROSBY KENDALL, son of James R. and Ada Crosby Kendall, was born at Milford September 16, 1891. He enlisted at Milford May 7, 1918, and was stationed at Tufts College, Mass., in the Tufts College Training Detachment until June 30, 1918, when he was transferred to Co. E. 315th Ammunition Train at Camp Mills, N. Y. June 5, 1918, he went overseas, passing through England to France, where he was stationed first at Camp Hunt, next at the village of Antelot, and later at Stenay. From November 26, 1918, to May 19, 1919, he served in the Army of Occupation, and on June 16, 1919, received his discharge at Camp Devens, Mass. August 4, 1917, he married Myrtle E. Clyde of Odessa, Ontario. Kendall is a descendant of Captain Josiah Crosby, a Revolutionary soldier, and is a graduate of Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario.

SERGEANT FREDERICK SOLON KIMBALL, son of Willis H. and Addie Dodge Kimball, was born in Milford February 7, 1894. He enlisted August 27, 1918, at Lowell, Mass., and served in 23d Co., 6th Battalion, Depot Brigade at Camp Devens, Mass. In February, 1919, he was promoted to Sergeant and received his discharge June 27, 1919, at Camp Devens.

CHRISTEL W. KNIGHT, daughter of Charles H. and Martha T. Knight, served as a nurse during the war and was on duty at the U. S. General Hospital No. 18 at Waynesville, N. C., from August 8, 1918, to February 21, 1919, when she received her honorable discharge. She was born in Peterborough, N. H., August 19, 1887.

LORING LANGDELL, son of John L. and Annie Steele Langdell, was born in Milford October 5, 1895. He enlisted July 25, 1918, and served in Co. H, 74th Infantry, 12th Division, at Camp Devens, Mass., until January 27, 1919, when he received his discharge.



RAFFAELE LELLA



CORP. AUGUSTUS FREDERICK LOMBARD



LIEUTENANT FRANK HOWARD LOVEJOY



LEON L. LOVEJOY

RAFFAELE LELLA, son of Leonardo and Sacino Maria Teresa Lella, was born in Santeranio-in-Colle, Bari, Italy, on July 16, 1888. He enlisted July 25, 1918, and served in Co. H, 74th Infantry, 12th Division, at Camp Devens, Mass., until January 22, 1919, when he received his discharge.

CORPORAL AUGUSTUS FREDERICK LOMBARD, son of Joseph Lombard, was born at Williamstown, Vermont, July 28, 1894. He enlisted April 1, 1917, in Connecticut, and went overseas September 19, 1917, in Co. A, 102d Infantry, 80th Division, with which outfit he was in action at Chemin-des-Dames, February 26 to March 21, 1918; at Toul, April 3 to June 28 and at Aisne-Marne September 8 to 26, when he was wounded in the head and leg. April 1, 1919, he returned to the United States and received his discharge April 29, 1919.

LIEUTENANT FRANK HOWARD LOVEJOY, M. D., son of Jennie B. and the late Henry A. Lovejoy, was born in Raymond, N. H., August 25, 1875. He enlisted October 25, 1918, in the U. S. Medical Corps with rank of First Lieutenant and was stationed at Camp Oglethorpe, Ga., until December 19, 1918, when he received his discharge, following which he entered the Service in the U. S. Merchant Marine as Ship Surgeon.

LEON L. LOVEJOY, son of Henry F. and Delia Lovejoy, enlisted September 22, 1917, at Springfield, Mass., and was stationed at Camp Devens, Mass.; Camp Gordon, Ga.; Camp Greene, N. C., and then at Camp Raritan, N. J., in Co. B, 11th Battalion, U. S. Guards. He received his discharge January 21, 1919, at Camp Dix, N. J.



RALPH G. MANNING



JAMES E. McGUIRE



JOHN F. McGUIRE



SERGEANT WILLIAM E. McGUIRE

RALPH G. MANNING, son of Ruel D. and Nellie Manning was born in Milford December 25, 1898. He enlisted March 9, 1918, in the Naval Service at the Receiving Ship in Boston and served in the Navy until January 17, 1919, when he received his discharge. Though a citizen of Amherst, Manning is officially credited to this town.

JAMES E. McGUIRE, son of the late John F. and Mary (Brahaney) McGuire was born in Milford, August 21, 1888. He enlisted April 26, 1918, at Boston and was stationed first at Training Camp at Newtonville, Mass., and later in Co. E, 1st Replacement Engineers, at Washington, D. C. In October, 1918, he was assigned to the Replacement Division, Sappers, A. E. F., and later served in Co. B, 102 Engineers, in France. He received his discharge March 27, 1919, at Camp Devens.

JOHN F. McGUIRE, son of the late John F. and Mary (Brahaney) McGuire, was born in Milford, September 20, 1890. He enlisted February 16, 1918, and was assigned to the Aviation Section, Aircraft Production at Vancouver Barracks, Washington. He served there and at Astoria, Oregon, until December 18, 1918, when he received his discharge.

SERGEANT WILLIAM E. McGUIRE, son of the late John F. and Mary (Brahaney) McGuire was born in Milford September 21, 1892. He enlisted May 25, 1917, at New York in the Engineers Reserve Corps, 11th Regiment, and on July 14, 1917, went overseas among the first of the American troops. Soon after reaching France and while engaged in railroad construction near the front, he was seriously injured in the head when he was caught in a cave-in of earth and was in hospital in France until June 18, 1918. He was then assigned to Headquarters Garage, Motor Transport Corps. After the Armistice he was transferred to the American Legation at Brussels, Belgium. Immediately after the close of hostilities, as driver of Minister to Belgium Brand Whitlock's automobile, he rendered valuable service in driving the American Minister and other high officials through the battle areas and on official visits to the German Headquarters. In October, 1919, he returned to the United States and received his discharge on October 10.



HENRY W. McINTOSH



CHARLES WALLACE McKENZIE



LIEUT. WILLIAM HAROLD McKENZIE



CAPTAIN CLINTON AVERILL McLANE

HENRY W. McINTOSH, son of Robert G. and Catherine (Wight) McIntosh, was born in Aberdeen, Scotland, January 31, 1898. He enlisted December 10, 1917, at Bridgeport, Conn., and was stationed at San Antonio, Texas, and on Long Island before going overseas with the Aviation Repair Unit, with which he served at Field No. 2, Hampstead, England. He received his discharge December 14, 1918.

CHARLES WALLACE McKENZIE, son of William J. and Mary B. McKenzie, was born in Roslindale, Mass., November 6, 1899. While a student at Dartmouth College, he enlisted in the Student's Army Training Corps and was selected for the Officers' Training Camp at Plattsburg. He received his discharge at Hanover, N. H., December 16, 1918.

LIEUTENANT WILLIAM HAROLD McKENZIE, son of William J. and Mary McKenzie, was born in Roslindale, Mass., February 27, 1896. He enlisted May 15, 1917, at Fort Benjamin Harrison. On November 11, 1917, he was commissioned First Lieutenant of Infantry at Fort Benjamin Harrison. He was stationed at Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky., and went overseas with Co. E, 801st Pioneer Infantry, for nine months overseas service. He received his discharge June 30, 1919.

CAPTAIN CLINTON AVERILL McLANE, son of Ellen (Tuck) and the late John McLane, was born in Milford, April 7, 1881. On May 21, 1912, he was made First Lieutenant in command of the New Hampshire Signal Corps and on July 19, 1916, was commissioned Captain, when the Signal Corps was mustered into Federal Service for duty on the Mexican Border. He served with his Company in Texas until March, 1917, when he was mustered out. July 25, 1917, he was recalled to the Service and stationed with his Company at Concord and later at Camp Bartlett, Westfield, Mass.; and Camp Greene, N. C., and Camp Wadsworth, S. C. January 15, 1918, the Company was organized as Co. B, 326th Field Signal Battalion. August 7, 1918, Captain McLane went overseas in command of his company which was assigned to the 7th Army Corps stationed at Remiremont, Laheycourt, and Dun-sur-Meuse, France, and later at Wittlich, Germany, in the Army of Occupation. Early in 1919 Captain McLane returned to the United States as a casual and April 23, 1919, received his discharge at Camp Little Silver, N. J. October 4, 1912, he married Dorothy Ellingwood of Lowell, Mass.



ALBERT McLEOD



CLARENCE R. McLEOD



SERGEANT HENRY JAMES McNULTY



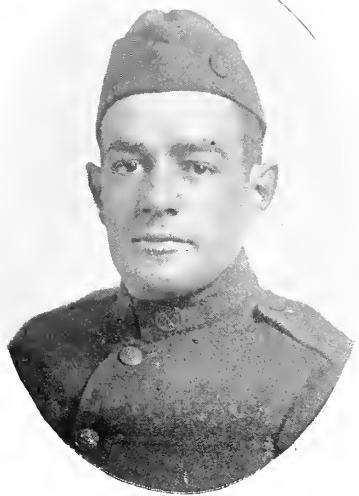
SERGEANT WILLIAM JOSEPH McNULTY

ALBERT McLEOD, son of William J. McLeod, was born November 9, 1898. In January, 1918, he enlisted in New York City and served in an Auto Truck Unit in the Lorraine Sector, France, until the close of hostilities. He received his discharge August 23, 1919.

CLARENCE R. McLEOD, son of William J. McLeod, enlisted in November, 1917, in New Jersey and served on the U. S. Transport "Vaterland," the "Leviathan," until his discharge September 16, 1919.

SERGEANT HENRY JAMES McNULTY, son of Frank and Ellen Sullivan McNulty, was born at Concord, N. H., November 17, 1891. He enlisted in the Hospital Corps and was stationed at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., and at New York City Base Hospital. In June, 1918, he went overseas and served in Base Hospital No. 68 in France, where he was made a Sergeant. He received his discharge May 14, 1919, at Camp Devens, Mass.

SERGEANT WILLIAM JOSEPH McNULTY, son of Frank and Ellen Sullivan McNulty, was born in Concord, N. H., January 15, 1894. He served in the New Hampshire Signal Corps at the Mexican Border in 1916, and at the outbreak of war with Germany he enlisted in the New Hampshire Cavalry which was reorganized into Co. B, 103d Machine Gun Battalion, 26th Division. He was stationed at Westfield, Mass., and went overseas in September, 1917. He was in action at Chemin-des-Dames, February 9 to March 18, 1918; at Toul, April 1 to June 28, and took part in the fighting at Bois Brule on April 11 to 14 and at the attack on Xivray June 16 to 18; and Bois Belleau July 4 to 17. He was in the Aisne-Marne Offensive July 18 to 25, and in the fighting at Troyon and St. Mihiel in September and October. He was in the attack at Riaville on September 26 and in action in the Argonne from October 16 until the fighting stopped on November 11, 1918. June 16, 1918, Sergeant McNulty was cited by General Edwards for bravery in repelling attacks at Xivray and was again cited for organizing machine gun positions under fire at Xivray-Marvoisin-Tours. He received his discharge April 29, 1919, at Camp Devens, Mass.



LEONARD COLBY MERRILL



LESTER NATHAN MERRILL



MAURICE CALVIN MERRILL



HARVEY WALDO MESSE

LEONARD COLBY MERRILL, son of Arthur W. and Grace Colby Merrill, was born in Milford July 8, 1895. He enlisted July 5, 1916, in the New Hampshire Signal Corps with which he served at San Antonio, Texas, and received his discharge in March, 1917. He re-enlisted July 17 and served at Camp Bartlett, Westfield, Mass.; Camp Greene, N. C.; Camp Wadsworth, S. C.; and went overseas with the 326th Field Signal Battalion and was stationed at Remiremont and Laheycourt, France, and later at Wittlich, Germany, in the Army of Occupation. He received his discharge July 7, 1919, at Camp Devens, Mass.

LESTER NATHAN MERRILL, son of Arthur W. and Grace Colby Merrill, was born in Milford May 21, 1897. He enlisted July 22, 1918, and was called to active duty October 4, 1918, and sent to Minneapolis, Minn., for eight weeks training for Quartermaster, Naval Aviation. He received his Quartermaster's rating, second class, and January 18, 1919, was released from active duty and on September 21, 1920, received his discharge.

MAURICE CALVIN MERRILL, son of Arthur W. and Grace Colby Merrill, was born in Milford August 13, 1898. He enlisted December 28, 1917, and was stationed at the U. S. Naval Electrical School at Brooklyn Navy Yard and later at Hampton Roads, Va. He also served on Transport U. S. S. "Martha Washington" five months. He received his discharge July 12, 1919.

HARVEY WALDO MESSER, son of Alvin I. and Susan Blanchard Messer, was born in Milford May 18, 1893. He enlisted February 16, 1918, and was assigned to the Forestry Department and stationed at Vancouver Barracks, Washington, until January 29, 1919, when he received his discharge.



ELMER MITCHELL



SAMUEL ARTHUR MITCHELL



WILFRED MITCHELL



CORPORAL JEREMIAH J. MURPHY

ELMER MITCHELL, son of John and Sophia Mitchell, was born in Cambria, Wyoming, April 27, 1898. He enlisted August 13, 1916, in the U. S. Navy and served on the U. S. S. "Connecticut."

SAMUEL ARTHUR MITCHELL, son of John Mitchell of Amherst, enlisted in the fall of 1917 at Westfield, Mass., and served in the Signal Corps at Camp Bartlett and Camp Greene, N. C., and Camp Wadsworth, S. C. He went overseas with Company B, 326th F. S. B., and was stationed with the Reserves of the 7th Army Corp in the Meuse-Argonne Sector. He was in the Army of Occupation at Wittlich, Germany, after the Armistice and received his discharge July 7, 1919, at Camp Devens. Though a citizen of Amherst, Mitchell's interests were largely in Milford.

WILFRED MITCHELL, son of John and Sophia Mitchell, was born in Cambria, Wyo., July 17, 1899. He enlisted in the U. S. Navy and was stationed on the U. S. S. "Frederick," on which he made numerous trips between this country and France. At the close of the war he received his discharge and re-enlisted in the U. S. Merchant Marine.

CORPORAL JEREMIAH J. MURPHY, son of the late Daniel and Joanna Murphy, enlisted November 9, 1910, in the U. S. Navy and again November 8, 1914, and on March 10, 1918. He served in the 97th Co., 3d Battalion, 6th Marines, and after the War was stationed with the Marine Detachment at the Marine Hospital in Chelsea, Mass.



LIEUTENANT TIMOTHY J. MURPHY



SERGEANT CHARLES H. NEWBOLD



JOHN O'BRIEN



DANIEL LEO O'CONNOR

LIEUTENANT TIMOTHY J. MURPHY, son of the late Timothy J. and Mary (Hagner) Murphy, was born in Concord, N. H., February 8, 1894. He enlisted in the N. H. Signal Corps November 3, 1915, with which he served in the Mexican Border Campaign. He re-enlisted for the War with Germany and was stationed with the Signal Corps at Camp Bartlett, Westfield, Mass.; Camp Greene, N. C., and Camp Wadsworth, S. C. He was selected for special training in Texas and later at Plattsburg, N. Y., where he was made instructor with the rank of Sergeant and then Second Lieutenant. He went overseas with the 321st Field Signal Battalion and was transferred to Co. B, 307th Field Signal Battalion, 82d Division, with which he saw service at the front in the Argonne from October 8 to November 11, 1918. In command of a squad of twelve Signal men, he rendered gallant and valuable service under fire on October 6 and 8, maintaining communications between Headquarters and Outposts at Hill 224, and in the famous attack at the Aire River against Hills 180 and 223, La Forge Farm and Corney. October 10, 1918, Lieutenant Murphy was gassed and wounded. He received his discharge May 26, 1919.

SERGEANT CHARLES H. NEWBOLD, son of Charles R. and Grace (McCall) Newbold, was born in Westerly, R. I., June 15, 1892. He enlisted June 18, 1918, at Bridgeport, Conn., and served in the 95th Squadron Forestry Division at Vancouver, Wash., where he was made Sergeant September 11, 1918.

JOHN O'BRIEN, son of Joseph T. and the late Mary (Calnan) O'Brien, was born in Milford, August 25, 1897. He enlisted in 1916 and served in the Army on the Mexican Border where he won the rank of Corporal before receiving his discharge. In January, 1918, he enlisted in the Navy and served on the U. S. transports until the close of the War.

DANIEL LEO O'CONNOR, son of Mary (Mahoney) and the late Maurice J. O'Connor, was born in Lowell, Mass., August 17, 1893. He enlisted April 7, 1917, at Boston and was stationed at Anniston, Ala., Camp McClellan, Ala., and Camp Mills, N. Y., and Fort Myer, Va., and went overseas in Battery E, 3d Field Artillery, 6th Division, A. E. F. He received his discharge July 26, 1919, at Camp Devens, Mass. He later re-enlisted for service in the U. S. Regular Army, in the 19th Field Artillery at Fort Myer, Va. August 14, 1921, he enlisted at Fort Rodman, New Bedford, Mass., and served in the Coast Artillery Corps at Fort Williams, Maine.



JEREMIAH J. O'CONNOR



JAMES O'HANLON



CORPORAL FRANCIS EDWARD O'NEIL



CORPORAL ARTHUR CHARLES PARADIE

JEREMIAH J. O'CONNOR, son of Michael and Ellen O'Connor, was born March 20, 1880, at Mt. Collins, Ireland. He enlisted November 9, 1915, and served through the World War in the 39th U. S. Infantry. He was engaged in battles at Aisne-Marne, Vesle River, St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne. He received his discharge December 7, 1919.

JAMES O'HANLON, son of James and the late Catherine (Leary) O'Hanlon, was born in Manchester, N. H., July 26, 1890. He enlisted December 2, 1917, and was stationed at Fort Slocum, N. Y., and at Camp Johnston, Fla., and served in France in Motor Truck Co. 398, Base Section. He received his discharge May 29, 1919, at Camp Devens, Mass.

CORPORAL FRANCIS EDWARD O'NEIL, son of James J. and Rose (Nelson) O'Neil, was born in Milford March 16, 1897. He enlisted October 22, 1918, in the Coast Artillery and was stationed at Fort Constitution, Portsmouth, N. H., in the 3d Co., 60th Ammunition Train, and December 13, 1918, was transferred to the 3d Co., Coast Artillery Corps and on February 1, 1919, was made Corporal. He received his discharge March 27, 1919.

CORPORAL ARTHUR CHARLES PARADIE, son of Napoleon Paradie, was born in Munroe, N. Y., May 12, 1896. He enlisted June 19, 1916, in the N. H. Signal Corps with which he served at the Mexican Border and was discharged in March, 1917. He re-enlisted for the War with Germany and served at Camp Keyes, Concord, N. H.; Camp Bartlett, Westfield, Mass.; Camp Greene, N. C., and at Camp Wadsworth, S. C., and went overseas with the 326th Field Signal Battalion and was stationed at Remiremont and Laheycourt, France, and later at Wittlich, Germany, in the Army of Occupation. He received his discharge at Camp Devens, Mass., July 7, 1919.



HAROLD POLLARD PARKER



LIEUTENANT RALPH MILTON PARKER



SERGEANT DAVID ANDREW PHIPPARD



JOHN PLACE

HAROLD POLLARD PARKER, son of Elmer B. and Lucinda E. Parker, was born in Lyndeboro, N. H., on July 22, 1897. He enlisted September 19, 1918, and was attached to the U. S. Army Training Detachment, New Hampshire College, Durham, N. H., until December 9, 1918, when he received his discharge.

LIEUTENANT RALPH MILTON PARKER, son of Edwin M. and Carrie (Batchelder) Parker, was born in Milford September 8, 1894. He enlisted May 15, 1917, in Chicago, and attended the Officers' Training Camp at Fort Sheridan, Ill. Later he was stationed at Camp Grant, Ill., Camp Bowie, Texas, and at Camp Devens, Mass., before going overseas July 5, 1918, in the 302d Infantry, 76th Division. Later he was attached to the 227th Prisoners of War Escort Co., and, following the Armistice, devoted several months to special study in Paris. He received his discharge August 14, 1919, at Camp Devens.

SERGEANT DAVID ANDREW PHIPPARD, son of Frank A. Phippard, was born in Nashua, N. H., June 21, 1897. He enlisted in April, 1917, and went overseas in the 103d Headquarters Co., 26th Division, with which he served throughout the War. He took part in the fighting at Soissons, Toul, Chateau-Thierry, St. Mihiel and the Marne. On September 26, 1918, he was gassed and sent to Base Hospital No. 1. He received his discharge March 14, 1919, at Camp Devens, Mass.

JOHN PLACE, son of Reuben and Agnes Place, was born in Dunfries, Scotland, June 29, 1886. He enlisted in the Canadian Army March 27, 1918, at Manchester, N. H., and went overseas April 14, 1918, with the 1st Quebec Regiment. He trained with the 23d Reserves at Bramshott England, and fought in the 5th Canadian Mounted Rifles, 3rd Division, in the battles for the Hindenburg line and Cambrai and was in action during the last drive which ended with the capture of Mons November 11, 1918. He received his discharge March 19, 1919, at Montreal. On February 14, 1914, he was married to Minnie Locke of London, England.



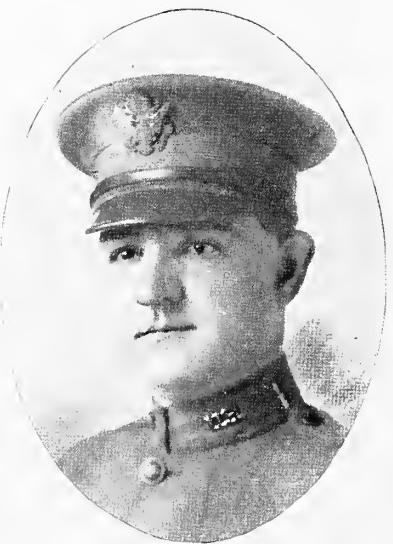
HAROLD ELLENWOOD POND



CARL G. PRESCOTT



CARL OLIVER PRESCOTT



LIEUTENANT ERNEST W. PRITCHARD

HAROLD ELLENWOOD POND, son of William F. and Kate Putnam Pond, was born at Milford August 1, 1894. He enlisted July 25, 1918, and served in Co. H, 74th Infantry, 12th Division and in the Headquarters Co. of the 74th Infantry at Camp Devens, Mass., until January 22, 1919, when he received his discharge.

CARL G. PRESCOTT, son of William F. and Olive Bennett Prescott, was born at Meredith, N. H., April 23, 1894. He enlisted July 5, 1916, at Concord, N. H., in the New Hampshire Signal Corps and served with them at the Mexican Border until March, 1917. At the outbreak of the war with Germany he served with the Signal Corps at Concord and at Westfield, Mass., in Co. B, 26th Division. June 16, 1917, he was married to Jennie May Nickerson of Wilton, N. H., and October 22, 1917, he received his discharge at Westfield, Mass.

CARL OLIVER PRESCOTT, son of Clifford and Augusta E. Prescott, was born at Nashua, N. H., August 15, 1896. He enlisted July 2, 1916, in the New Hampshire Signal Corps with which he served at the Mexican Border and was mustered out in March, 1917. In July, he re-enlisted and served at Concord, N. H., and Westfield, Mass. On September 20, 1917, he was transferred to Co. B, 101 Field Signal Battalion, 26th Division, with which he went overseas and served until April 29, 1919, when he received his discharge at Camp Devens, Mass.

LIEUTENANT ERNEST W. PRITCHARD, son of William H. and Eva Hall Pritchard, was born in Lowell, Mass., May 11, 1890. He applied May 5, 1917, for service in the Naval Reserve Force, but was physically disqualified. November 14 he entered the National Army at Camp Upton, N. Y., in the 10th Co. Depot Brigade, until the end of the month, when he went to Kelly Field, Texas. January 28, 1918, he was assigned to the 810th Aero Repair Squadron at Indianapolis, Ind. March 8, 1918, he went to the Signal Corps Radio Laboratory, Little Silver, N. J. March 24 he entered the Air Service Radio School at College Park, Md., from which he graduated June 11 and was made Field Instructor in wireless telephony. In July he attended the Air Service Telephone School for Radio Officers at Columbia University, where he acted as Field Instructor. In August he was sent to Post Field, Okla., for advance radio signalling between airplane and artillery. In September he was sent to Gerstner Field, La., for an advance course in wireless telephony and graduated September 21, 1918, and October 11, 1918, was commissioned Second Lieutenant, Air Service Aeronautics. He was stationed at Ellington Field, Texas, from October, 1918, to March, 1919, as officer in charge of Radio Equipment on airplanes and field work, when he received his discharge. In September, 1919, he was commissioned Second Lieutenant in Aviation Section, Signal Officers' Reserve Corps. Lieutenant Pritchard married Lillian M. Bleakney of Brooklyn, N. Y., on November 28, 1918.



FRANK HENRY QUIGLEY



THOMAS EDWARD RADFORD



LIEUTENANT GORDON BRAMAN REESE



JOHN REID

FRANK HENRY QUIGLEY was born in Lowell, Mass., November 10, 1892. He enlisted October 3, 1917, at Milford and was stationed at Camp Devens, Mass., Camp Gordon, Ga., and at Camp Upton, N. Y., in Co. D, 320th Machine Gun Battalion, 82d Division, with which he went overseas and was actively engaged at St. Mihiel in September, 1918, and in the Argonne in October, 1918. He was in hospital in France two months and received his discharge May 9, 1919, at Camp Devens.

THOMAS EDWARD RADFORD, son of Thomas and Mary Martell Radford, was born in the Isle of Guernsey, January 7, 1892. He enlisted March 27, 1918, in Manchester in the Canadian Army and was stationed at Montreal Barracks in the 4th Canadian Garrison Regiment. He received his discharge November 25, 1918, at Montreal.

LIEUTENANT GORDON BRAMAN REESE, son of Charles A. and Anginette E. Reese, was born at Minneapolis, Minn., on April 14, 1895. He was a student at University of Wisconsin when he enlisted May 12, 1917, in the Officers' Training School at Fort Sheridan, Ill., and was commissioned as 2nd Lieutenant of Infantry. He was promoted to 1st Lieutenant at Camp Custer, Michigan and went overseas in Co. I, 339th Infantry, 85th Division, in July, 1918. He went with his Regiment when it was detached from the 85th Division and sent to North Russia to co-operate with the British Forces. From August, 1918, to June, 1919, he was stationed near Archangel and was in numerous engagements with the forces against the Bolsheviks. November 4, 1918, while in command of a detachment, he was wounded in an attack on enemy positions and after several weeks in hospital rejoined his Company. For bravery in action, he was awarded the British Military Cross and also the Cross of Saint Anne (Russia) and received a citation from the British General in command. He received his discharge August 1, 1919, at Camp Grant, Ill.

JOHN REID, son of John and the late Annabella Cruickshank Reid, was born in Kemney, Scotland, August 30, 1882. He enlisted March 27, 1918, at Manchester, N. H., in the Canadian Army and was stationed at Montreal Barracks and St. John, P. Q. In July, 1918, he went overseas in the Canadian R. R. Troops, No. 2. He served in the 10th Battalion, Canadian Engineers, in Belgium and took part in the fighting at Ypres and in the relief of Lille, Tourcoing and Rouboix, in France, which the Germans occupied four years. He received his discharge March 27, 1919, at Montreal. On September 9, 1910, he married Margaret Tocher of Aberdeen, Scotland.



JOSEPH RICCIARDI



ROBERT H. RICHARDSON



ANTHONY J. RIZZI



MASTER SIGNAL ELECTRICIAN
JOHN C. ROBERTSON

JOSEPH RICCIARDI, son of Charles and Nicolina Granata Ricciardi, was born in Messina, Italy, November 1, 1896. He enlisted July 17, 1917, at Concord, N. H., and was stationed at Camp Bartlett, Westfield, Mass., in Co. G, 103d Infantry, 26th Division, with which he went overseas. He took part in the Second Battle of the Marne in July, 1918, and was twice wounded and three times gassed.

ROBERT H. RICHARDSON, son of Frank H. Richardson enlisted November 3, 1915, in the New Hampshire Signal Corps with which he served at San Antonio, Texas, in 1916. In June, 1917, he was recalled to the service and was stationed at Concord, N. H.; Camp Bartlett, Westfield Mass.; Camp Greene, N. C.; and Camp Wadsworth, S. C. He went overseas with the 326th Field Signal Battalion and was stationed at Remiremont and Laheycourt, France, and later at Wittlich, Germany, in the Army of Occupation. He received his discharge July 7, 1919, at Camp Devens, Mass.

ANTHONY J. RIZZI, son of Elia and Louise Calderara Rizzi, was born in Milford, October 23, 1896. He enlisted April 18, 1917, in the N. H. Signal Corps with which he served at Camp Bartlett, Mass., Camp Greene, N. C., and at Camp Wadsworth, S. C. He went overseas with the 326th Field Signal Battalion and was stationed at Remiremont and Laheycourt, France, and later at Wittlich, Germany, in the Army of Occupation. He received his discharge July 7, 1919, at Camp Devens, Mass.

MASTER SIGNAL ELECTRICIAN JOHN C. ROBERTSON, son of Richard and Susan (Clements) Robertson, was born at Swanville, Maine, November 26, 1867. He enlisted in the N. H. Signal Corps February 10, 1915, with which he saw service in Texas during the following year and in June, 1917, was called to the Federal Service and stationed at Concord, N. H.; Camp Bartlett, Westfield, Mass.; Camp Greene, N. C., and Camp Wadsworth, S. C. He went overseas with the 326th Field Signal Battalion and was stationed at Remiremont and Laheycourt, France, and later at Virton, Belgium, and Gravenmacher, Luxemburg, and at Wittlich, Germany, in the Army of Occupation. He was made First Sergeant of Co. C, 326th F. S. B. on January 16, 1918, and Master Signal Electrician May 16, 1919. He received his discharge at Camp Devens, Mass., on July 7, 1919.



CARLO ROBIANI



SERGEANT PHILIP ROCCA



QUERINO ROCCA



HENRY ARTHUR ROMANI

CARLO ROBIANI was born in Saltrio, Italy, August 12, 1891. He enlisted September 5, 1918, and served in 12th Co., 152d Depot Brigade at Camp Upton, N. Y., until December 11, 1918, when he received his discharge.

SERGEANT PHILIP ROCCA, son of Frederic and Elizabeth (Falsani) Rocca, was born in Italy. He enlisted June 19, 1918, and was stationed at Fort Slocum, N. Y., Del Rio, Texas, and later at Camp Knox, Ky., in the 69th Field Artillery, 170th Brigade. He received his discharge December 20, 1918.

QUERINO ROCCA, son of Frederic and Elizabeth (Falsani) Rocca was born in Piperno, Italy, January 4, 1891. He enlisted April 26, 1918, and was stationed at Camp Dix, N. J., and June 7th at Camp Lee, Va. He went overseas in Co. I, 111th Infantry, 28th Division, with which he was actively engaged in the Argonne Offensive. He received his discharge May 4, 1919, at Camp Dix, N. J.

HENRY ARTHUR ROMANI, son of John and Marianna (Donghi) Romani, was born in Milford October 8, 1896. He enlisted August 15, 1918, in the Students' Army Training Corps and was stationed first at Hanover, N. H., and later at the Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh, Pa. He received his discharge December 17, 1918.



HOPE FLORA ROMANI



PIETRO ROMANI



ERNEST EDWARD ROSS



CHARLES ALFRED ROSSI (COLARUSSO)

HOPE FLORA ROMANI, daughter of John and Marianna (Donghi) Romani, was born in Quincy, Mass., May 23, 1893. She joined the American Red Cross in April, 1917, and when word was sent from the War Department in Washington to the Massachusetts General Hospital in Boston, to mobilize Base Hospital No. 6, she was summoned directly and sworn in as an Army Reserve Nurse serving under the War Department of the United States. The Unit was stationed at Ellis Island, N. Y., until July 11, when they set sail for France. After reaching France they were stationed at Bordeaux. She returned home March 11, 1919, and was relieved from active duty April 17, 1919.

PIETRO ROMANI, son of Isidero and Teresa (Caccivio) Romani, was born at Saltrio, Italy, February 26, 1892. He enlisted December 1, 1912, in the 79th Infantry, Italian Army, and during the World War was in the following battles: Mt. Slem, August 14, 1915; Gorizza, September 9, 1916; Mt. Cielli, June 9, 1917; Retreat from Caporetto, October 23, 1917; Siege of Caporetto, October 3, 1918. He received two medals for gallant service and September 20, 1919, he received his discharge at Merano, Austria. Prior to his enlistment he made his home in Milford and returned here after being discharged.

ERNEST EDWARD ROSS enlisted March 15, 1916, in the N. H. Signal Corps and served at San Antonio, Texas. In July, 1917, he served in the Signal Corps and was stationed at Concord, N. H., and at Camp Bartlett, Mass., where in August he was transferred to the 101st Field Signal Battalion, 26th Division, with which he went overseas and served in the Aisne-Marne Offensive in May, June and July; the Oise-Aisne in August and the Meuse-Argonne in September and October, 1918. While carrying a message from the Front to Headquarters, he was seriously injured when his motorcycle struck a shell hole and was in Base Hospital No. 8 for some weeks after which he was transferred to Co. C, 107th Field Signal Battalion, 32d Division, in which outfit he won the "Croix de Guerre" and a citation for gallantry from General Petain. On November 10, 1918, he was in action at Dun-sur-Meuse and entered Germany with the Army of Occupation. He received his discharge May 23, 1919.

CHARLES ALFRED ROSSI (COLARUSSO), son of Tony and Mary Rossi (Colarusso), was born near Naples, Italy, on September 2, 1887. He enlisted June 28, 1918, and served in Co. C, 73d Infantry, 12th Division at Camp Devens, Mass., until he received his discharge December 6, 1918.



ERNEST F. ROSSI



FRANCIS ANDREW ROSSITER



MARTIN P. ROSSITER



GUNNER CLAUDE OBER SARGENT, U. S. N. R. F.

ERNEST F. ROSSI, son of Jennie (Ernest) and the late John Rossi, was born in Quiney, Mass., on February 10, 1889. He enlisted in the U. S. Naval Reserve Force on December 5, 1917, and was assigned to the Band at the U. S. Naval Radio School, Cambridge, Mass., where he served as Musician, First Class, until December 15, 1918, when he was released from active duty.

FRANCIS ANDREW ROSSITER, son of John and Elizabeth (Doyle) Rossiter, was born in Milford, April 18, 1896. He enlisted July 25, 1918, and was stationed at Camp Devens, Mass., in Co. H, 74th Infantry, 12th Division, until January 27, 1919, when he received his discharge.

MARTIN P. ROSSITER, son of John and Elizabeth (Doyle) Rossiter, was born in Milford September 13, 1898. He enlisted October 16, 1918, and served in Co. K, S. A. T. C., at Cambridge, Mass., until December 11, 1918, when he received his discharge.

GUNNER CLAUDE OBER SARGENT, U. S. N. R. F., son of Willie D. and M. Grace (Hemenway) Sargent, was born in Milford December 11, 1893. He enlisted March 7, 1918, at Philadelphia, Pa., and was stationed at the Navy Yard in Philadelphia. He was Chief Store Keeper and later was in the Engineer's Office in secret torpedo work with the rank of Electrical Gunner until June 16, 1919, when he received his discharge at Philadelphia, Pa.



CHERUBINO SARTORELLI



MECHANIC WILLIAM ARTHUR SAVAGE



DONALD FREDERICK SAWYER



ARTHUR LANGLEY SEARLES

CHERUBINO SARTORELLI, son of Gioachino and Josephine (Caccivio) Sartorelli, was born in Saltrio, Italy, January 26, 1889. He enlisted July 25, 1918, and served in Co. H, 74th Regiment, 12th Division and in the 74th Regiment Band at Camp Devens, Mass., until November 30, 1918, when he received his discharge.

MECHANIC WILLIAM ARTHUR SAVAGE, son of the late Charles W. and Hattie (Peabody) Savage, was born at Nashua, N. H., November 16, 1885. He enlisted March 30, 1914, in the N. H. Signal Corps and served with them at the Mexican Border in 1916. In September, 1917, he was transferred to Co. I, 1st N. H. Regiment and went overseas with the Headquarters Co., 103d Infantry, 26th Division. He served with his outfit at Soissons, Toul Sector, Chateau-Thierry, St. Mihiel, Mons and Verdun and Meuse Argonne until the Armistice, holding the rank of Mechanic. He received his discharge April 28, 1919, at Camp Devens, Mass. On June 7, 1919, he married Mabel Berry of Milford.

DONALD FREDERICK SAWYER, son of Frederick W. and Bertha (Wilkins) Sawyer, was born at Milford on February 13, 1900. August 9, 1918, while a student at Dartmouth College, he enlisted in the Dartmouth S. A. T. C. Naval Reserves, in which he served until December 13, 1918, when he was released from Active Duty.

ARTHUR LANGLEY SEARLES, son of Arthur W. and Carrie A. Searles, was born at Cambridge, Mass., December 20, 1890. He enlisted May 10, 1918, and served in the S. A. T. C. at New Hampshire State College, Durham, N. H., until transferred to Camp Devens, to the 27th Co., 7th Training Battalion, 161st Depot Brigade. August 10, 1918, he received his discharge on account of physical disability.



CORPORAL JOHN J. SHAYLOR



ALBERT EDWARD SHERMAN



SERGEANT EVERETT HARRY SMITH



COSIMO STILO

CORPORAL JOHN J. SHAYLOR, son of the late William and Sofia Shaylor, was born at Clinton, Mass., on October 11, 1886. He served at San Antonio, Texas, in 1916, with the N. H. Signal Corps and June 9, 1917, re-entered the Federal Service at Concord for the War with Germany. On August 4, 1917, because of ill health, he received his discharge at Concord, N. H.

ALBERT EDWARD SHERMAN was born in Philadelphia, Pa., April 22, 1896. He enlisted June 26, 1917, at Manchester in Battery A, 1st N. H. Artillery which became Battery D, 103d Field Artillery, 26th Division. With his Battery he was in action at Chemin-des-Dames, Seicheprey, Xivray, the second Battle of the Marne, St. Mihiel, and the Meuse-Argonne Offensive. October 31, 1918, he was gassed and in hospital for six weeks. He received a citation for valiant service and on April 29, 1919, received his discharge.

SERGEANT EVERETT HARRY SMITH, son of Charles and Emma (Baum) Smith, was born in Gloucester, Mass., December 22, 1894. He enlisted May 26, 1917, in the N. H. Signal Corps, with which he served at Concord, N. H., Camp Bartlett, Westfield, Mass.; Camp Greene, N. C.; Camp Wadsworth, S. C., and went overseas with the 326th Field Signal Battalion and was stationed at Remiremont and Laheyecourt, France, and later at Wittlich, Germany, in the Army of Occupation. He received his discharge July 7, 1919, at Camp Devens, Mass.

COSIMO STILO, son of Vito and Antonia (Mivenito) Stilo, was born in Tripi, Italy, August 27, 1888. He enlisted July 25, 1918, and served in Co. H, 74th Infantry, 12th Division and in the Development Co., Depot Brigade, at Camp Devens, Mass., until December, 1918, when he received his discharge.



KIRK KEITH STIMSON



HARRY LEROY STITHAM



FRANCIS PATRICK SULLIVAN



MAJOR BERTELL LAROY TALBOT, M. D.

KIRK KEITH STIMSON, son of Kitt K. and Emma (White) Stimson was born in Milford February 12, 1900. He enlisted October 17, 1918, and served in the Students' Naval Training Corps at Durham, N. H., until December, 1918, when he was put on the Inactive List.

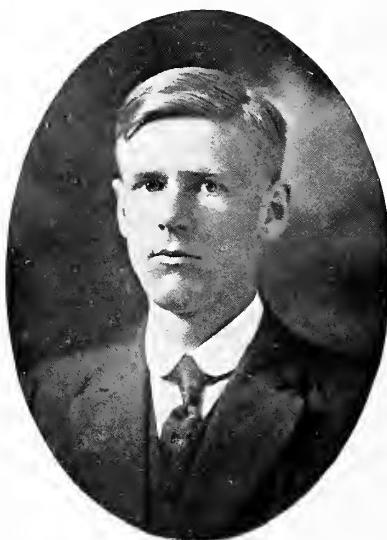
HARRY LEROY STITHAM, son of George A. and Roda (Porter) Stitham, was born September 19, 1895. He enlisted July 13, 1916, in the 1st N. H. Regiment, with which he served at Laredo, Texas. He went overseas in Headquarters Co. of the 103d Infantry, 26th Division. He was in action at Soissons, Liffol le Grand, Vignot, Saacy, Toul, Le Davids Ferme, La Ferte-sous-Jouarre, St. Andre, Sommedien, Mouilly Woods, Vaux Woods, Fromerville, Bras, at Verdun and also at the Second Battle of the Marne, St. Mihiel and the Argonne Offensive. He received his discharge at Camp Devens, Mass., April 28, 1919.

FRANCIS PATRICK SULLIVAN, son of Patrick and Bridget (O'Hara) Sullivan, was born in Braintree, Mass., July 25, 1898. He enlisted March 24, 1917, in the N. H. Signal Corps with which he served at Camp Bartlett, Mass.; Camp Greene, N. C.; and Camp Wadsworth, S. C., and in March, 1918, received his discharge because of physical disability. In January, 1919, he re-enlisted in the Navy and was stationed on the U. S. S. "Minnesota."

MAJOR BERTELL LAROY TALBOT, M. D., son of Laroy L. and Eliza A. (Dutton) Talbot, was born in Milford April 5, 1872. While practicing his profession in Peterboro, N. H., he enlisted in Troop A, Cavalry N. H. N. G. in 1901. In 1905 he was commissioned 1st Lieutenant in the Medical Corps; promoted to Captain in 1911 and in 1914, Major. In 1916 he was mustered into U. S. Service as Captain M. C. and served nine months on the Mexican Border as Assistant Surgeon with the 1st N. H. Infantry at Laredo, Texas. On the formation of the 26th Division he was attached to the 103d Infantry, stationed at Westfield, Mass., went overseas with this outfit in September, 1917, and remained with them in training area at Liffol le Grand until February, 1918, when he was transferred to the 101st Artillery and saw active service with them at Soissons and Toul sectors. He participated in the Chateau Thierry drive and battle of Belleau Wood as Surgeon, 101st Signal Corps; was evacuated to Limoges August 13, 1918, on account of sickness, and upon recovery was made Post Surgeon, Casual Officers' Depot, Blois. Here he remained for five months, was promoted to Major February 17, 1919, and on May 6, received his discharge. August 27, 1896, he married Mary E. Otis of Hancock, N. H.



HAROLD L. TALBOT



CHARLES ARTHUR TAYLOR



LEON CARLTON TUCKER



REV. DUDLEY TYNG

HAROLD L. TALBOT, son of Bertell L. and Mary (Otis) Talbot, was born in Peterboro, N. H., November 14, 1897. While a student in Harvard University, he enlisted April 17, 1917, in the 1st N. H. Infantry, Medical Department, and was transferred to the Medical Department, 103d Infantry, 26th Division, in August, 1917. He went overseas in September, 1917. He served in the defensive sectors at Soissons and Tonl sectors, and the offensives of Aisne-Marne, St. Mihiel, and the Argonne. He was gassed July 18, 1918, and November 11, 1918, and was discharged at Camp Devens March 14, 1919.

CHARLES ARTHUR TAYLOR, son of John Edward and Emma (Holt) Taylor was born at New Ipswich, N. H., April 11, 1896. He enlisted May 16, 1918, and was stationed first at the training camp at Durham, N. H., and then at Camp Humphreys and Camp Woodbridge, Va., before going overseas August 30, 1918, in Co. F, 28th Engineers. From September 26 to November 11, 1918, he saw active service in the Meuse-Argonne Sector and on July 16, 1919, received his discharge at Camp Mills, N. Y.

LEON CARLTON TUCKER, son of Eva Perry and the late David C. Tucker, was born in Hopkinton, Mass., June 14, 1887. He enlisted September 7, 1918, and was stationed at Camp Devens, Mass., and later assigned to the office of the Local Board No. 2 of Hillsborough County at Milford to assist in the Selective Service work. He received his discharge January 10, 1919.

REV. DUDLEY TYNG, son of Theodosius Stevens and Ida May Tyng, was born in Osaka, Japan, October 28, 1879. He was Rector of the Episcopal Church in Milford and was pursuing advanced studies at Harvard University, where he enlisted October 16, 1918, in the Students' Army Training Corps, Co. B, from which he received his discharge December 10, 1918.



WILLIAM JOSEPH VIGNEAULT



CORPORAL CHARLES WALLACE



CLARENCE R. WALTER



GORDON H. WARK

WILLIAM JOSEPH VIGNEAULT, son of Joseph and Anna Vigneault, was born in Marlborough, N. H., March 23, 1891. He enlisted June 5, 1917, in the N. H. Infantry and was stationed at Concord and Camp Bartlett, Mass., until September 26, 1917, when he went overseas in Co. I, 103d Regiment, 26th Division. He was in action at Chemin-des-Dames in February, 1918; at Toul in May and June; at the Battle of the Marne in July; at St. Mihiel in September and in the Argonne-Meuse actions of October, 1918. He received his discharge April 28, 1919, at Camp Devens, Mass.

CORPORAL CHARLES WALLACE, son of Mary and the late Charles Wallace, was born at Stirling Hill, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, March 5, 1887. He enlisted October 3, 1917, and was stationed at Camp Devens, Mass., in the 9th Co., 5th Battalion, Depot Brigade, 76th Division. October 24, 1917, he was transferred to Battery F, 320th Field Artillery, 82d Division, Camp Gordon, Ga., in which he went overseas May, 1918. He was in the fighting at Chateau-Thierry in July, at Marbache in August, 1918, and at St. Mihiel in September and took part in the Meuse-Argonne Offensive from September 26 to November 11, 1918. He was made Corporal July 6, 1918. May 15, 1919, he received his discharge at Camp Dix, N. J.

CLARENCE R. WALTER, son of Newell E. and Elizabeth Robb Walter, was born in Warren, Maine, January 12, 1896. He enlisted August 15, 1917, and was stationed at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., Fort Ontario, N. Y., and Camp Logan, Texas. He went overseas with the 30th Co., Ambulance Corps, 5th Sanitary Train, 5th Division, and for a time was attached to the 29th Co. of the same Regiment. As stretcher bearer he was in action with his outfit in the Vosges Sector and was then assigned to hospital work at St. Mihiel and again served as stretcher bearer in the Argonne Battles where with others of his Company he earned a citation for bravery from the Commanding Officer. He was in hospital at Bordeaux for a short time, then returned to his Company in Army of Occupation at Aspelt, Luxembourg. He received his discharge at Camp Devens on July 29, 1919.

GORDON H. WARK, son of James and Elizabeth (Moore) Wark, was born in Milton, Mass., January 8, 1890. He enlisted July 5, 1916, in the N. H. Signal Corps with which he served that year at Camp Spaulding and Camp Wilson on the Mexican Border. In the War with Germany he was stationed with his outfit at Camp Bartlett, Westfield, Mass.; Camp Greene, N. C.; and Camp Wadsworth, S. C., and went overseas with the 326th Field Signal Battalion and was stationed at Remiremont and Laheyecourt, France and later at Wittlich, Germany, in the Army of Occupation. He received his discharge at Camp Devens, Mass., July 7, 1919.



JAMES WARK



CORPORAL PAUL KELSOE WARREN



SERGEANT CARL J. WEBSTER



ALBERT S. WENNERG

JAMES WARK, son of James and Elizabeth (Moore) Wark, was born in 1892. He enlisted in August, 1916, in the Massachusetts Artillery with which he served at the Mexican Border in 1916 and 1917. He re-enlisted for Service in Europe in the A. E. F.

CORPORAL PAUL KELSOE WARREN, son of Anna (Keith) and the late Henry F. Warren, was born in Milford April 22, 1894. He enlisted April 29, 1918, at Brooklyn, N. Y., and was assigned to College Park Radio School, College Park, Md., for wireless instruction. July 25, he was transferred to the 17th Service Co., Signal Corps, and was stationed at the Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C., until October 17, 1918, in Electrical Research Work on Signal Apparatus. October 17, 1918, he was transferred to Co. A, 3d Signal Battalion at Camp Meade, Md., where he received his discharge January 23, 1919.

SERGEANT CARL J. WEBSTER, son of James E. and Mary Robinson Webster, was born in Milford August 19, 1885. He enlisted April 15, 1914, in the N. H. Signal Corps and re-enlisted July 19, 1916, for Mexican Border Service and was at San Antonio, Texas, through the winter of 1916 and 1917. He was recalled to the Federal Service on July 25, 1917, and served at Camp Spaulding, Concord, N. H.; Camp Bartlett, Mass.; Camp Greene, N. C., and Camp Wadsworth, S. C. He went overseas with the 326th Field Signal Battalion and was stationed at Remiremont and Rambluzin, Lahey-court, Meuse, France; Dun-sur-Meuse, Virton, Belgium; Grevenmacher, Luxembourg; Wittlich, Germany; Sable-sur-Sarthe, France; Brest, France; Hoboken, N. J., Camp Merritt, and Camp Devens, Mass. He received his discharge at Camp Devens, Mass., July 7, 1919. July 21, 1917, he married Frances V. Herlihy of Milford.

ALBERT S. WENNERG, son of Julius P. and Sarah Wennberg, was born in Gloucester, Mass., on May 30, 1881. He enlisted July 16, 1918, in the N. H. Signal Corps with which he served at San Antonio, Texas. In July, 1917, he was recalled to the Service and was stationed at Camps Bartlett, Mass.; Greene, N. C.; and Wadsworth, S. C. He went overseas with the 326th Field Signal Battalion and was stationed at Remiremont and Lahey-court, France and later at Wittlich, Germany, in the Army of Occupation. He received his discharge July 7, 1919, at Camp Devens, Mass.



CHARLES ADDISON WETHERBEE



SERGEANT GLENN NORTON WETHERBEE



NED WINGATE WETHERBEE



SERGEANT FREEMAN TAYLOR WHEATON

CHARLES ADDISON WETHERBEE, son of Fred M. and Emma (Goldsmith) Wetherbee, was born in Milford June 22, 1899. He enlisted July 20, 1918, in the U. S. Marines and was stationed at Paris Island, S. C., in Co. C, 7th Battalion, U. S. Marines. He went overseas in Co. D, 13th Regiment, U. S. Marines, 5th Brigade with which he served at various places in France until August 13, 1919, when he received his discharge.

SERGEANT GLENN NORTON WETHERBEE, son of Fred M. and Emma (Goldsmith) Wetherbee, was born in Milford September 14, 1894. He enlisted September 7, 1917, and was stationed at Camp Devens, Mass., in the Fire Department Co. of the First Depot Brigade, until December 3, 1918, when he received his discharge.

NED WINGATE WETHERBEE, son of Fred M. and Emma L. (Goldsmith) Wetherbee, was born in Milford December 22, 1892. He enlisted August 29, 1918, and was assigned to the Military Department of Aeronautics in which he served until September 9, when he received his discharge at Madison Barracks, New York.

SERGEANT FREEMAN TAYLOR WHEATON, son of Chipman and Lucinda K. Wheaton, was born in Sackville, N. B., April 13, 1889. He enlisted April 19, 1917, at Skowhegan, Maine, in the Supply Company, Co. E, 2d Maine Infantry, where he was promoted to Regimental Supply Sergeant. He was stationed at Camp Bartlett, Mass., and went overseas, in the Supply Co., 103d Infantry, 52d Brigade, 26th Division, in September, 1917. With the Yankee Division, he took part in the actions at Soissons, Liffol le Grand, Vignot, Saacy, Toul, Le Davids Ferme, La Ferte sous Jouarre, St. Andre, Sommedieu, Mouilly Woods, Vaux Woods, Fromerville, Bras, at Verdun and also at the Second Battle of the Marne, St. Mihiel and the Argonne Offensive. In command of Battalion Supply Trains the night of July 21, 1918, at Chateau Thierry, under machine gun fire, he displayed courage and control which won for him the recommendation for a lieutenancy from the colonel in command. He received his discharge April 22, 1919, at Camp Devens, Mass.



SERGEANT OREN A. WHEELER



CORPORAL EARLE L. WILLIAMS



LIEUTENANT GEORGE STEVENS WILSON



GORDON RABURN WILSON

SERGEANT OREN A. WHEELER, son of Albert F. and the late Lucy (Sheldon) Wheeler, was born in Milford May 12, 1897. He enlisted July 5, 1916, in the N. H. Signal Corps with which he served during the winter of 1916 and 1917 on the Mexican Border. In July, 1917, he was recalled to the Federal Service and was stationed at Concord, N. H., Camp Bartlett, Mass.; Camp Greene, N. C., and Camp Wadsworth, S. C. He went overseas with the 326th Field Signal Battalion and was stationed at Remiremont and Laheycourt, France, and later at Wittlich, Germany, in the Army of Occupation. He received his discharge July 7, 1919, at Camp Devens, Mass.

CORPORAL EARLE L. WILLIAMS, son of Nellie (Williams) Lombard, was born at South Lyndeborough, N. H., June 20, 1898. He enlisted June 19, 1916, at Manchester, N. H., in the New Hampshire Artillery, with which he served at the Mexican Border in 1917. He was recalled to the Federal Service and was stationed at Boxford, Mass., before going overseas October 14, 1917, in Battery B, 103d Field Artillery, 26th Division, with which he served in numerous battles through 1917 and 1918 at the various fronts on which the Yankee Division was in action. He was gassed and in hospital for several weeks. He received his discharge January 24, 1919.

LIEUTENANT GEORGE STEVENS WILSON, son of Rosa (Sulham) and the late Albro Wilson, was born in Lyndeboro, N. H., July 19, 1883. He enlisted July 19, 1903, in the N. H. National Guard and March 21, 1906, was commissioned Second Lieutenant in Co. D, N. H. Infantry and First Lieutenant March 11, 1907. He was discharged from the service May 21, 1909, and in May, 1913, re-enlisted in the N. H. Signal Corps and was commissioned Lieutenant July 19, 1916. He served with his Company at San Antonio, Texas, during the winter of 1916 and 1917 and was recalled to the Federal Service in July, 1917, and was stationed at Camp Bartlett, Westfield, Mass.; Camp Greene, N. C., and at Camp Wadsworth, S. C. He went overseas with the 326th Field Signal Battalion and was stationed at Remiremont and Laheycourt, France and later at Wittlich, Germany, in the Army of Occupation. He served at Alirweiler, Germany, with 117th F. S. Brigade, 42d Division, and came home with that outfit. He received his discharge May 14, 1919, at Camp Devens, Mass. On September 20, 1913, he married Edna A. Gangloff of Lyndeboro.

GORDON RABURN WILSON, son of William R. Wilson, was born at Ryegate, Vt., March 1, 1897. He enlisted September 19, 1918, and served in the S. A. T. C. at Durham, N. H., until December 10, 1918, when he received his discharge.



SERGEANT HAROLD LINTON WILSON



SERGEANT RALPH SMITH WOODMAN



SERGEANT RODNEY CANFIELD WOODMAN



SERGEANT GARDNER RAYMOND WRIGHT

SERGEANT HAROLD LINTON WILSON, son of Rosa (Sulham) and the late Albro Wilson, was born in Milford, September 19, 1895. He enlisted in the N. H. Signal Corps for Service on the Mexican Border in 1916 and 1917 and was discharged in March, 1917. He re-enlisted at Concord for the War with Germany but because of dependent family received his discharge. He was married to Freida Brigham of Milford, April 10, 1917.

SERGEANT RALPH SMITH WOODMAN, son of Pulaski R. and Jessie (Smith) Woodman, was born in Medford, Mass., March 30, 1892. He enlisted October 2, 1917, at White River Junction, Vt. He was stationed at Camp Devens, Mass., in Battery F, 302d Field Artillery. On October 25, 1917, transferred to Co. A, 301st Motor Transport Corps, and November 20, 1917, was transferred to Co. C, 302d Motor Transport Corps, with which he went overseas in January, 1918, with the rank of 1st Sergeant. He returned in August, 1919, and was discharged September 8, 1919, at Camp Devens.

SERGEANT RODNEY CANFIELD WOODMAN, son of Pulaski R. and Jessie (Smith) Woodman, was born at Medford, Mass., June 11, 1894. He enlisted March 29, 1918, and was stationed at Camp Devens, Mass., until April 18. On April 23d, he went overseas in Co. B, 320th Machine Gun Battalion, 82d Division, with which he saw action in the Toul sector in June and July and at Marbache and St. Mihiel in August. He was in the Meuse-Argonne Sector from September to November, 1918. October 24, 1918, he was transferred to Service Park Unit 340, 82d Division, with which he served until July 21, 1919, when he received his discharge at Camp Devens, Mass. November 29, 1917, he married Mildred Kimball of Milford.

SERGEANT GARDNER RAYMOND WRIGHT, son of Norris and Lourena (White) Wright, was born in Lyndeboro, N. H., October 19, 1895. He enlisted September 19, 1917, and was stationed at Camp Devens, Mass., in Battery D, 303d Field Artillery, 76th Division. July 16, 1918, he went overseas with his Battery as a part of the 76th Division and on arrival in France was transferred to the 9th Army Corps and served in the 33d and 35th Divisions during the operations about Toul from November 4 to November 11, 1918. He received his discharge May 1, 1919, at Camp Devens. April 25, 1917, he married Edna Armstrong of Milford.

ANDREW ANSALDO

In January, 1922, the body of Andrew Ansaldo was brought from France. A funeral service was held in Milford, following which the body was buried, with full military honors, in St. Patrick's cemetery.

CARLO CALDERARA

Carlo Calderara was wounded November 1, 1918, in the Meuse-Argonne fighting and died that day in a hospital behind the battle line. In August 1922, his body was taken to his native town of Bisuschio, Italy, and buried by the Italian Government with military honors.

GEORGE P. CHICKERING

George P. Chickering never recovered from illness contracted while in military service. The last months of his life were spent at the Middlesex Sanatorium at Middleton, Mass., where he died November 25, 1922. Funeral services were conducted in Milford by the American Legion, and the body was buried with military honors at Concord, N. H., November 22, 1922.

With malice toward none; with charity for all;
with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see
the right, let us strive on to finish the work we
are in; to bind up the nation's wounds, to care
for him who shall have borne the battle, and for
his widow and his orphan—to do all which may
achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among
ourselves and with all nations.

—Abraham Lincoln

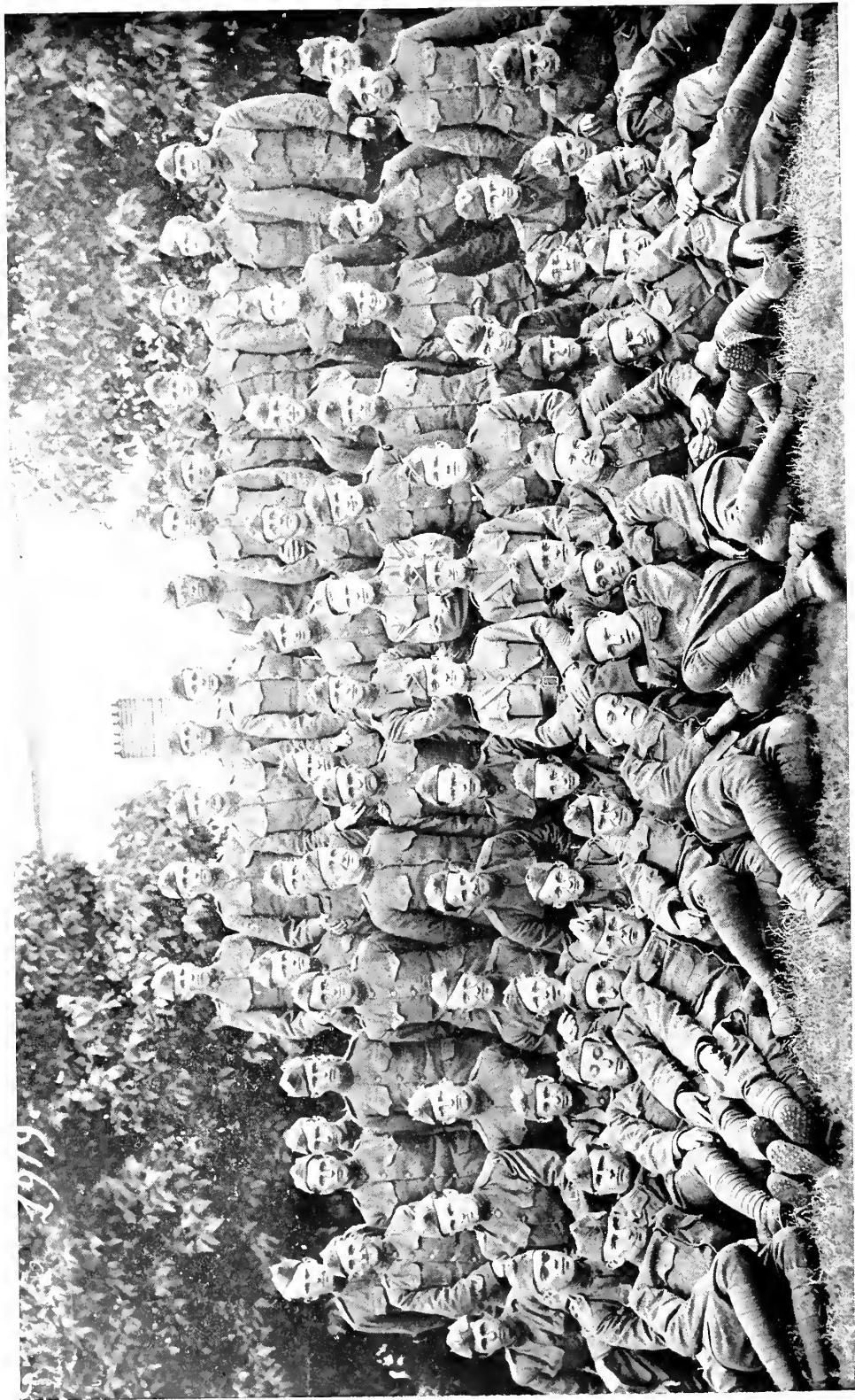


(326 Field Signal Battalion, U.S.A.)

THOUGH Milford men were in every branch of the service, and served in many divisions at many camps and on different fronts, the largest number of Milford men in any one unit was in those companies which finally reached France as part of the 326th Field Signal Battalion, U. S. A. This was the Company originally organized in Milford, under the old National Guard system, as the New Hampshire Signal Corps, and though its name "Signal Corps" was lost in the process of building and organizing a Federal army, and its identity as a Milford outfit was completely submerged in the process, yet it was largely composed of Milford men, and Milford always regarded it as her own particular company.

The first organization was effected May 20, 1912, when at the Town Hall in Milford was formed the First Signal Section of the New Hampshire National Guard. Its commander was First Lieutenant Clinton A. McLane and the personnel was Sergeant H. Dana Field, C. A. Brown, Fred Bergami, Carl Talbot, James Cheyne, Arthur E. Dutton, Percy H. Field, Leland C. Kidder, Guy L. Kidder, George E. Melendy, Earl G. Prescott, Ray Sargent, Clarence Seavey and George S. Wilson. Several of these men had previous military experience in the National Guard.

This small company trained regularly and had the foundation for a larger outfit when, in March, 1914, the War Department authorized the enlargement of the N. H. Signal Section to 42 men and one officer. The extra men were recruited in Milford



Company B, 326th Field Signal Battalion at Sable-sur-Sarthe, France.

and nearby towns and given the name "Company A, Signal Corps, N. H. N. G." It was a "wire" company, mounted, and the men received regular military training as well as special work with their equipment. They established headquarters at the Armory on Elm Street.

On June 19, 1916, President Wilson called the Signal Company, with other military outfits, for Mexican Border duty. The company mobilized at the Armory and received orders to report the next day at the Mobilization Camp at Concord. Citizens of the town quickly organized and, headed by the Laurel band, escorted the soldiers to the railroad station where they were given a royal send-off as they left for camp.

July 1, 1916, the War Department authorized enlargement of the Signal Company to 75 men and three officers. Recruits were asked and secured in Milford and adjoining towns and on July 19, 1916, the enlarged Signal Company was mustered into the Federal service with Captain C. A. McLane commanding, and George S. Wilson and Harold C. Gault First Lieutenants.

The Company was held at the Concord camp until October 18, 1916, and then entrained for Camp Wilson, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, where the name of the organization was changed from Company A to Company B, N. H. Signal Corps. The men were held on the Mexican Border, in training, until March, 1917. Then they returned to Milford where they received a welcome commensurate with the send-off of the previous June. On March 24, 1917, the men were mustered out of Federal service at the Armory in Milford.

In April war with Germany was declared, and on July 25, 1917, Company B, N. H. Signal Corps, was ordered back into the Federal service, reporting for duty at the Armory. Two days later they reported at Camp Keyes, Concord. They were stationed at Concord through August, during which time some changes in the personnel were made to comply with new Federal regulations. August 30 they entrained for Camp Bartlett at Westfield, Mass., where they became a part of the 51st Depot Brigade, 26th Division.

On November 24, 1917, Camp Bartlett was abandoned, as it was not suitable for a winter camp. The Signal Company was ordered to Camp Greene at Charlotte, N. C., where they remained until January 11, 1918. On that date they were ordered to Camp Wadsworth at Spartanburg, S. C., and became part of the Provisional Depot for Corps and Army troops.

Company A, Connecticut Signal Corps, and Company B, N. H. Signal Corps, having trained and camped side by side for

four months, were directed to combine forces and organize a new unit, to be known as the 326th Field Signal Battalion. This was accomplished on January 14, 1918, when the Connecticut company transferred 21 men to Company C and the New Hampshire company transferred 22 men, under First Lieutenant George S. Wilson of Milford, who took command of the new company. Company A transferred First Lieutenant Frank J. Shearer to Headquarters as Battalion Adjutant, and Company B transferred First Lieutenant Harold C. Gault to Headquarters as Battalion Supply Officer. As reorganized the 326th Field Signal Battalion was principally composed of Company A, mostly Connecticut men; Company B, mostly New Hampshire men; and Company C, a combination of the two. These were skeleton companies, and in the latter part of February 325 recruits were assigned the Battalion, which at that time was commanded by Major Clyde V. Simpson.

As fast as possible the Battalion, with its many new recruits, was trained and drilled. On August 7, 1918, it left Camp Wadsworth for Newport News, and on August 14, 1918, embarked for France on the U. S. S. *Koning den Nederlanden*. Eleven days later they debarked at Brest, France, and marched to Pontanezen Barracks. Three days later they entrained for Remiremont, in the Vosges sector, where they were assigned to the 7th Corps, 2nd Army.

September 6 the 326th Field Signal Battalion moved to Victor Caserne, St. Etienne, and on November 8 to Rambluzin, in the Meuse sector, close to the front. They were there when the Armistice was signed on November 11.

The Battalion was sent into Luxemburg and Germany with the Army of Occupation. On November 17 it moved to Lahey-court and Noyers, on November 21 to Dun-sur-Meuse, on November 23 to Virton in Belgium, December 5 to Grevenmacher in Luxemburg, and December 14 to Wittlich in Germany, where it was quartered until it began its return journey on May 26, 1919.

While at Wittlich in the early Spring of 1919, Captain McLane received permission to return to the United States and he came home as a casual. Lieutenant Gault, who had been promoted to a Captaincy, commanded Company B.

June 17 the Battalion embarked at Brest on the U. S. S. *Mobile* and arrived at Hoboken, Camp Merritt, June 27. The Battalion was immediately split into Casual Detachments and on July 3 final reports and returns were made. Most of the members received their honorable discharges immediately thereafter.



TWO hundred and thirty-eight Milford men and two Milford women wore the uniform during the great war. The United States Army enrolled 206, the United States Navy 19, the United States Marine Corps five, two were army hospital nurses, and eight wore the uniform of other nations allied with this country.

Milford is proud of them. Their records, briefly outlined in the foregoing pages, will forever be a credit to their town.

That these records should be permanently preserved in compact and accessible form is the primary purpose of this book. But Milford's contribution to the war was by no means limited to the young men and women who in camp and in the field, on the ocean and in hospitals, wore the uniform of their country. Here at home were many men and women who for the best of reasons could not join the combatant forces but who in countless ways gave their service, devoted their time, expended their labor and means for their country.

A complete record of the patriotic services of these men and women can never be set down. Many a case of personal sacrifice approaching genuine heroism was never publicly known.

All that can be done, and the least that can be done, is to recount briefly the principal organized activities and civilian enterprises which were so deeply significant and so nobly supported by the people of Milford during those months of war.

ON Friday, April 6, 1917, the message flashed over the country that the United States was no longer neutral in the great conflict which for nearly three years had ravaged Europe and ignored the rights of neutrals on the high seas. The long expected action of Congress in response to President Wilson's message was accomplished. America was at war with Germany.

Though the actual entrance of America into the great war was not unexpected, though thinking men had foreseen the day for weeks and months, though public opinion had been setting more and more for active participation in the war since the Lusitania Crime shocked the world, yet the actual and definite news that *America was at war* was a shock only slightly modified by long expectation.

If there had been any difference of opinion as to the advisability of a declaration of war, or any question as to the extent to which American aid should be given to the allied powers, all differences were instantly forgotten. Thoughts were solemn and minds were full of fears; but they were the fears of the inevitable sufferings and hardships, the loss of dear ones, and not fears of the justness of the cause nor of its final victorious outcome.

The months of fighting in Europe and on the seas had taught people that war is horrible and ghastly. They recognized it not as a chance for glory, for gain, for conquest, but as a tremendous burden and enormous sacrifice, assumed unselfishly for the cause of Liberty and Civilization.

To those of military age or with any training in arms, the declaration of war meant almost inevitable participation in the conflict, participation in murderous machine-made war, noxious gases, vermin-infested trenches, everything abhorrent to the healthy, life-loving youth of this land.

To the others—who can say? Who shall describe the thoughts of the mothers of fighting men when the call to war is heard? Who shall tell of the thoughts of wives and sweethearts, of little sons and daughters, when the cloud of war settles closer and closer to their loved ones?

Not one but took the message of April 6 to mean sacrifice, sacrifice, and then more sacrifice. Three years of observation had stripped all glamour from war, and left it in its true garments of suffering and destruction and agony and sacrifice.

That is how the message of war struck Milford, and though to many of our people the sense of individual responsibility and personal duty grew and grew throughout the months until the victorious 11th of November, 1918, yet those April days of 1917 saw the people united, confident, almost inspired in their flaming

patriotism, yet withal humble and solemn in contemplation of the cruel days to come.

Immediately after the declaration of war the Milford selectmen appointed three town committees on public safety. The executive committee was composed of B. F. Prescott, A. L. Keyes, E. M. Stickney, W. B. Rotch, J. J. Monteith, C. W. Robinson and A. W. Howison. Committee for state protection was C. S. Emerson, F. W. Sawyer, F. N. Hutchinson, F. E. Powers, Rev. C. A. Reese, A. R. Webster, C. E. Kendall. Committee for food production was F. T. Wadleigh, B. F. Foster, F. W. Ordway, E. S. Heald, A. D. Williams, E. C. Hutchinson and Rev. H. E. Lennon.

Food to feed the allied armies and people was an evident necessity. The Board of Trade listed all available garden plots and assigned land to every citizen who lacked garden room and who was willing to plant and raise food.

That Milford was instantly active in war work was shown one week after the declaration of war, when the Milford Red Cross had the second largest membership in the state. The bulletin issued by the state chapter showed: Concord 1,167 members; Milford, 550; Franklin, 305; Exeter, 54; Nashua, 424; Manchester, 427; Hanover, 148; Whitefield, 65.

The New Hampshire Signal Corps, Milford's military organization, had its full complement of 75 men in April, but recruiting was immediately started, with the idea that the Signal Company should be an all-Milford organization in the war. Later developments of the war department plans did not permit this, but in April, 1917, Milford was ready to put in the field a full company of soldiers, all volunteers, and fully recruited.

April 23 the citizens met, called by the Board of Trade, and arranged to plant 12 acres of land on the farm of Colonel E. C. Hutchinson. The land was loaned, money to finance the crop was guaranteed by Board of Trade members, and the project was carried through to a successful finish by the Board of Trade's committee on agriculture, headed by Samuel A. Lovejoy and Charles E. Kendall. The High School boys suspended athletic practice in April, and 17 of the older boys, under the leadership of Headmaster R. P. Currier, began a summer of potato farming on George E. Hartshorn's intervalle land, while a group of the younger boys raised a crop of beans on James J. Howison's farm. Both school enterprises were financed by the Board of Trade and both were successful.

The Red Cross, by mid-April, had organized large sewing meetings twice a week at the Armory, and also classes in surgical

dressings. During the month Milford made large contributions to relief organizations. A local census showed 600 men between 18 and 45 ready to organize for home defense. The Souhegan National bank had given more financial help for farm extension and crop planting than any other bank in the state.

The spring of 1917 was marked in Milford by remarkable co-operation and quick adjustment to the new conditions. The Red Cross was reorganized and expanded until it enrolled more than a thousand men and women. In May the First Liberty Loan was enthusiastically subscribed. The selective service law was put in operation and headquarters of Local Board No. 2 for Hillsboro County was established in Milford. On June 5 the first registration of all men between 21 and 31 took place at the Town Hall, and in the afternoon a public demonstration of patriotism made the day memorable. Milford raised a \$1,000 contribution to the state fund for national defense. Another Red Cross drive marked the last week of June, and Milford again exceeded the amount asked, which was \$4,000.

In July the first of the registered men were called for physical examinations and the call showed that already many Milford men had volunteered and were in some branch of the service. July 21 a public service of farewell was held at the Park to honor the men who were going into camps. The Signal Corps entrained July 27 for Camp Keyes at Concord. Physical examinations of registered men were held daily at the town Banquet Hall. Securing and forwarding books to the camps was a new activity begun by kindly Milford women in August, 1917, and continued throughout the war.

Classification and certification of registered men went on briskly in Milford through the summer and on September 7 the first contingent of men was sent to Camp Devens. Roscoe F. Barnes and Glenn Wetherbee were the Milford men in this first contingent. From then on other squads left Milford almost weekly for the training camp.

The Second Liberty Loan was launched in October. Milford people were asked to subscribe \$100,000 and responded by buying \$141,850 of the bonds. Tireless work by those in charge, and liberal response by the people, made possible such fine results. On November 1 the crop of 2,000 bushels of potatoes from the Board of Trade's farming enterprise had been harvested and sold at \$1.40 a bushel. Milford people bought potatoes at a price below the market. Ninety-four Milford men were at this time in active military or naval service.

A campaign for \$5,000 for the Y. M. C. A. was the big effort

of November, and more than \$6,500 was collected in Milford and the adjoining towns by the Milford committee in charge. The shortage of fuel and sugar became acute at this time, and people had their first lessons in forced conservation of sweets. Sugar, when obtainable at all, was in two-pound lots, and later was strictly rationed by a card system. A successful drive for funds for the Knights of Columbus took place in November.

The beginning of 1918 found the fuel shortage most acute. The Congregational society closed its church and held all services in the smaller chapel. Baptists, Methodists and Congregationalists combined their evening services, to conserve coal. January 17 came the most drastic conservation order of the war. All manufacturing plants were ordered to close for five days, and thereafter, until March 25, no fuel could be burned on any Monday except sufficient to prevent actual damage from freezing.

The five-day closing was to allow the railroads to clear their lines, which were badly congested with loaded cars. In Milford, as elsewhere, the wisdom of the ruling was questioned. Production was curtailed at a time when it seemed to be most needed, and every manufacturing plant and store was threatened with material losses. Whether approved or not, the "heatless Mondays" were universally observed in Milford. Several granite and other manufacturing concerns purchased woodlots and offered their men employment as choppers on the enforced weekly holidays. All local supplies of fuel were closely scanned by the local fuel committee, Frank W. Ordway, James A. Brahaney, and Joseph A. Mallalieu, and nobody was allowed to buy coal unless in urgent need, and then in not more than half-ton lots. By the first of February the coal in Milford was practically exhausted. The authorities ordered two of the village schools closed and confiscated the coal in the bins, which was delivered to homes in greatest need. Dry wood was very scarce. The local fuel committee investigated the bins and woodsheds of all closed or vacant houses, and started to make a census of supplies in private homes with the idea of pooling the entire fuel resources of the community and apportioning the coal and wood where it would do most good. Severe storms, very cold weather, and near-demoralization of the whole country's transportation system combined in creating a very-serious situation which, when its gravity was realized, was met in a most patriotic and unselfish manner by Milford people. Fortunately the weather moderated and railroads cleared some of their lines in February, but not until there had been considerable suffering. With the arrival of the thaw whole trains of coal-laden cars, which had been buried

under snow and ice on side tracks, were released and moderate supplies of fuel were received in Milford as in other communities.

Closely following the fuel restrictions, on February 11, came the Federal order against killing poultry. It was a food conservation move, and was a hardship for many of the poultry breeders in Milford.

Through the trying weeks of the early months of 1918, all public buildings were closed, schools were conducted in a few rooms in several shifts lasting from daylight to dark, fuel supplies were nearly exhausted, sugar was unobtainable, industry was hampered by restrictions, freight service was lacking, and zero weather was followed by severe blizzards. Yet the temper of the people was never better, their resolve never firmer to carry on and do their parts for their country and their fighting men. Many Milford men, by this time, were in France, and their letters home had a wonderful influence on the morale of the people on this side. Hundreds of these letters, all sent from the mysterious "Somewhere in France," were received in Milford by the friends and relatives of the men. Many were published in the local newspaper. They convinced those at home that no sacrifice was too great. And almost daily groups of volunteers were enlisting under the Flag and contingents of fighting men were entraining for the camps. With the mails bringing them letters from the boys in France, and men constantly going away to join the fighting battalions, no physical discomforts or restrictions could daunt the men and women of Milford. Heatless days, meatless days, sweetless days and wheatless days were observed and made subjects for jokes, not for complaints.

In April, 1918, the Third Liberty Loan called for united effort by Milford people, who purchased \$118,400 of this issue of bonds, after an intensive campaign which enlisted the efforts of a large committee of men and women.

Again the Board of Trade members financed a farming project for high school boys. Registered men were called in increasing numbers by the local board, and those who qualified were sent to the camps as fast as possible. Milford, like the rest of the country, was making ready for a supreme effort to win the war. Fairs, benefit entertainments, food sales, parties, all kinds of plans for raising money, were used to benefit the Red Cross, supply comforts for the men in the camps, and help the many war relief organizations. Men in uniform, soldiers from Camp Devens and Milford boys home for short visits, gave the streets a military appearance. Everywhere the little service flags were

displayed in windows of homes, and many-starred flags floated from poles at the industrial plants.

Brilliant posters decorated the town. There were flaming sheets proclaiming the Liberty Loan, posters for the Red Cross, for conservation of food, for Thrift Stamps. Every week new posters replaced the old ones. There was an atmosphere of grim determination which can never be forgotten by those who lived through those anxious days. The whole nation was aroused. Not only the army, but the entire population, was in arms.

Enlistments were at their height. Every week squads of ten to forty men quietly marched from the town house to the railroad station and entrained for the mobilization camps. Little arm-bands marked these new recruits. They went quietly. No longer did the town suspend its business to watch the men leave. There were no band concerts, no speeches, no celebrations. But little groups of wet-eyed women stood on the station platform and watched the trains go out of sight. They tried to smile, brave smiles forced through blinding tears, as long as the boys were in sight. But after they had gone what matter how they wept?

In May the Red Cross again called on Milford for \$4,000 and the campaign was marked by public meetings and rallies at which eloquent speakers and stirring music combined with well tested patriotism to bring money from purses already heavily drained. Milford again exceeded the quota asked, this time with \$5050.

New registrations of men of military age, examinations, and calls by the local board kept the office in the town house working at top speed.

In the schools the pupils, encouraged by their teachers, shared the renunciation of luxuries with their elders. They gave up candy, gum, excursions and needless expenditures and bought thrift stamps. Most people thought it a nice idea, and then forgot about it. In June the town was amazed to learn that the pupils had saved and invested in government securities more than \$13,500. Nothing better illustrates the fact that patriotic fervor not only reached high pitch, but was long sustained.

The local drive in June, 1918, was for the sale of the Thrift Stamps and War Savings certificates. As in previous efforts of this kind there were public meetings with singers and speakers. By the end of the month Milford's roll of honor had more than 150 names. On July 1 the "Work or Fight" orders took effect. Every able bodied man was required to be under arms or engaged in some definite, productive occupation.

On July 25 Milford was the starting point for a delegation of 95 men going into training at Camp Devens. It was with one exception, the largest single contingent called from any district in the state during the war. The departure of this big squad was made the occasion of a public demonstration. Governor Keyes and other state and national officers came to Milford and the local organizations and citizens marched with the men to the station where they entrained on a special car. The Relief Corps served dinner for the men at the town Banquet Hall. Flags and banners were everywhere.

Calling this big contingent to the colors, after the steady drains lasting over more than a year, was a serious matter, for the call completely exhausted the registered men of Class One in this district. With their departure it became evident that another large call would mean the enforced enlistment of men who had heretofore been exempted for food production or because of dependent families. As it was, several temporary exemptions granted because of agricultural work were cancelled.

These were the darkest days of the war. Cantigny and St. Mihiel had shown that the American soldiers were a match for the best troops of the German Empire, but the losses were saddening, and the lists of casualties in the daily papers grew longer and longer. From this distance Germany showed no signs of breaking. What was really happening? What was the truth behind those growing lists of dead and wounded?

Several Milford men had been reported as more or less seriously hurt. Then, on August 2, word came of the first Milford man killed in battle, Rosario Ricciardi. He met death at the Second Battle of the Marne, on July 18, while advancing with his companions in Company G, 103d Infantry, 26th Division. News of his death, soon followed by the report of the killing of Louis Sumner Hartshorn, in the same battle and on the same day, filled the hearts of Milford people with sadness, but at the same time imbued them with new courage, fired them with new zeal, and inspired them to even higher resolve that there should be but one end to this conflict.

On August 24 all men in the district who had reached their 18th birthday since the previous registration were added to the lists at the Local Board's office, and again on September 12 a call was sent for all who had reached their 18th year. The country was being combed for fighting men.

In September the Red Cross made an appeal for garments for the destitute people in Belgium and France. The response was almost overwhelming.

The terrible epidemic of Spanish Influenza began in September. It quickly gained alarming proportions, and on September 25 the selectmen, physicians, health officer and Red Cross officers held a meeting which was followed by orders to close all schools and churches, theatres and places of public meeting. For three weeks every ounce of energy was devoted to holding in check and stamping out the terrible disease. There was hardly a home that was not afflicted to a greater or less degree. And all the time the army was calling for more men to be sent into camp, and the campaign for the Fourth Liberty Loan, asking Milford for a new high quota of \$154,000, was in progress. They were weeks calling for the highest courage; the greatest fortitude.

On Saturday, October 26, the epidemic was sufficiently checked so the ban on public gatherings was lifted. There were more than 600 cases of influenza in Milford, and over forty deaths. People were exhausted from the battle with the disease, which for so many had meant days and nights without rest or relaxation. Yet the enlistments, registrations and examinations went on with greater speed than ever before, and the Liberty Loan committee, handicapped as they were, reported subscriptions from 1200 individuals of \$224,650, a truly wonderful figure. September and October of 1918 are two months always to be remembered by Milford people with the greatest sorrow and the greatest pride.

From September 1 to October 17 no automobiles were driven on Sunday, except those used by physicians in their professional calls, and such as were used for business of utmost importance. It was a conservation measure for gasolene, which was urgently needed for motors and airplanes on the front. Gasless Sundays were observed, not by order, but at the request of the War Department. How the request would be observed by a public accustomed to more definite orders, was a matter of some conjecture. About Milford, on the seven Sundays covered in the proscribed period, an automobile was a rare sight. The roads and streets, which had been thronged on Sunday afternoons, were practically deserted. All over the eastern states affected by the request the same observance prevailed, though no penalty was incurred by its violation. The War Department estimated there was a saving of more than two million barrels of gas for use at the front.

At 4.30 on the morning of November 11 news came of the Armistice which would take effect at 6 o'clock, Milford time. Business was suspended. At 7 o'clock a parade formed. Engineers at the factories tied weights to the whistle cords and left them.

Bells rang as they never rang before. Schools assembled and the children were promptly dismissed. Throughout the whole morning the entire population gave itself up to a riot of joy and thanksgiving, and led by a band the marchers paraded every street.

After noon there was a more serious demonstration in front of the town hall, where a chorus of 100 singers and the band led in hymns of praise. There was speaking by the town officers, clergymen and others.

With the joy of the Armistice there was no immediate let-down in the spirit of service which had grown so strong. The Armistice meant a cessation of actual fighting, for nobody knew how long. It did not necessarily mean the end of the war. And so the drive for \$7,000 for the United War Work Fund, which began on November 11, was pushed vigorously, and like all the others, this was over-subscribed.

Another Red Cross campaign for members followed closely, starting December 16, and like the others was successful. In Milford and the adjoining towns 1900 members were enrolled.

Sugar and fuel restrictions were removed, though people were asked to be sparing in the use of several commodities.

On the day of the Armistice Milford had more than 200 men in service. Three had been killed in battle, one had died of wounds, and three had met death in military hospitals from sickness.

By the first of the year the discharged men were beginning to return, but many of Milford's men were among the last to get home from foreign shores, and formal welcoming exercises and celebration was postponed until August.

In May the Fifth, or Victory, Loan was floated. Without the spur of actual hostilities the committee expected much difficulty in securing the \$116,000 quota asked of Milford. That Milford people hold their country dear in time of peace as well as when threatened by a foreign power was well proven when the figure of \$121,250 was announced as Milford's subscription.

Another post-war appeal for funds was made in May by the Salvation Army, whose record in the war was such that Milford instantly gave more than was asked, and was the first town in the state to report its quota raised.

July 30 the veterans of the war organized in Milford a Post of the American Legion, which they fittingly decided to name "Ricciardi-Hartshorn Post No. 23," in honor of the two Milford men who fell while attacking the enemy at the Marne on July 18, 1918.

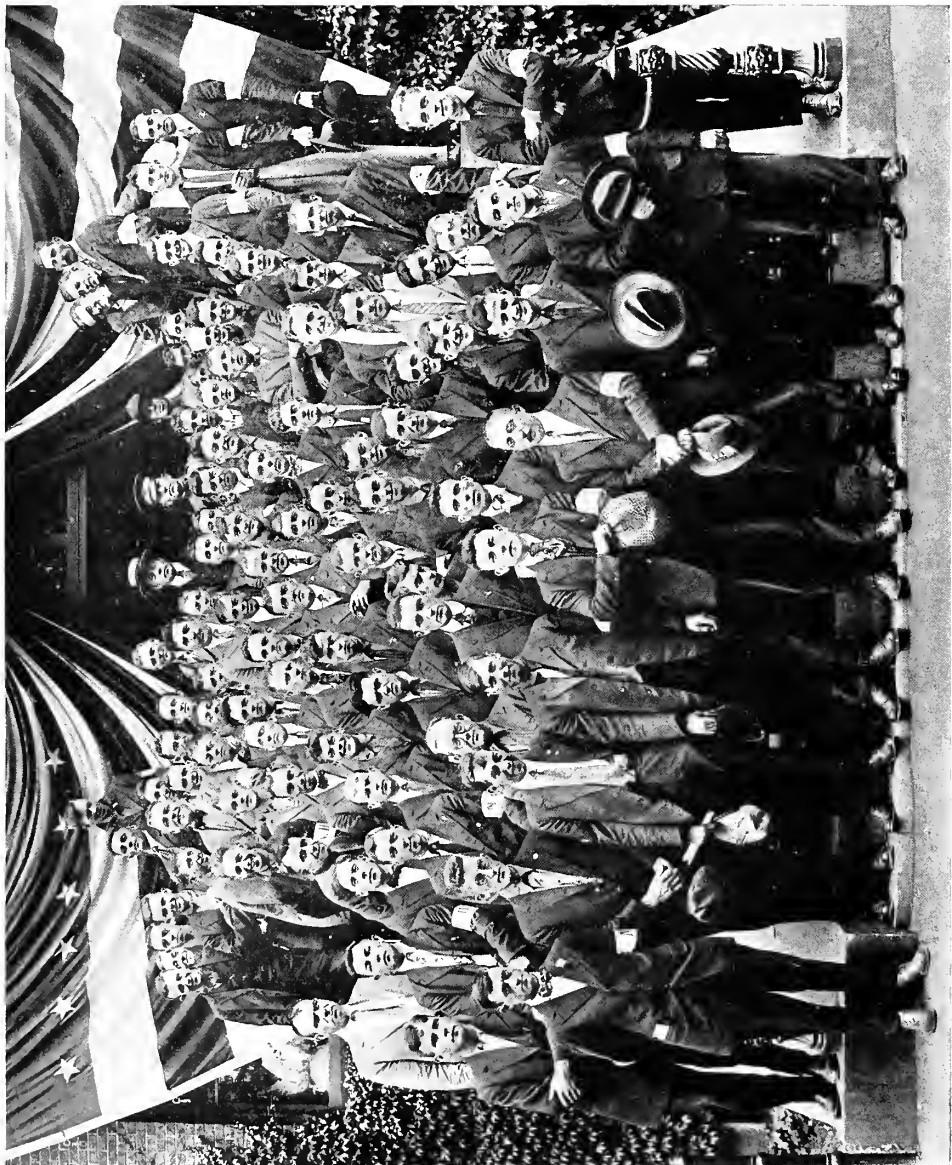
August 3 the Signal Corps, which during the war had been

reorganized as part of the 326th Field Signal Battalion, assembled its original members at the Armory and formally disbanded. Liberty Bonds, rugs, furniture, pictures and other property of the original organization were given to the Red Cross, Historical Society, and the newly formed Post of the American Legion.

On Saturday, August 23, Milford held its celebration of the return of her soldiers. Seldom if ever have so many people congregated in Milford. The whole program was planned for the entertainment of the men who had served in uniform. Everybody was eager to do them honor. The decorations of buildings and windows was especially fine.

In the morning a ball game at Endicott Park entertained a large crowd, and after lunch there were exercises at the park, interrupted by the arrival of a military airplane from Camp Devens, whose pilot treated the crowd to an exhibition of stunt flying. The Salem Cadet Band played throughout the day, and there was community singing, led by trained voices. On the speaking program the principal orators were Colonel J. F. J. Herbert of Worcester, Congressman E. H. Wason, and Gen. Albert E. Pillsbury of Boston.

In the evening a banquet such as has seldom been provided in Milford was served to the guests of honor, who filled the Banquet Hall to its capacity. Then, on the Oval, there was a concert by the band, with dancing on the cleanly-swept streets, which had been roped off and illuminated by Japanese lanterns. A more formal dance in the town hall concluded the day's program.



Group of 95 Men Inducted at Milford, July 25, 1918.



From the moment the United States entered the war it was apparent that a most important factor in military success was to be production of large supplies of food for the allied armies and strict conservation on the part of the people at home. Milford's part in this important work was done with remarkable enthusiasm and co-operation. It is doubtful if any other community can show a more creditable record.

Early in the summer of 1917 plans were made for adding to the food supply. A meeting of the Board of Trade was called. There was a large attendance, and the agricultural committee, through Samuel A. Lovejoy, announced its willingness to carry out any practicable plan for adding to the food supply. There had been a previous meeting of the committee at the home of Rev. Henry E. Lennon, and Mr. Lovejoy was able to present a more or less definite plan. The committee was composed of Samuel A. Lovejoy, Charles E. Kendall, Hiram C. Bruce, George D. Hatch, Walter R. Jennison, William C. Cleaves and Herbert G. Burns.

First, the Board of Trade undertook to supply garden plots for every person who would raise food. Many pieces of vacant land were borrowed and assigned to people who later cultivated them, and on which some good crops were raised for private consumption.

Second, the Board of Trade agreed to finance a large plot of potatoes, to be raised under direction of the committee on agriculture; and third, the Board agreed to finance a plan of the school boys who proposed to plant and cultivate a considerable farm. Members of the Board signed a note, which was discounted at the Souhegan Bank and \$2200 was made available to the committee on agriculture.

Mr. Lovejoy and Charles E. Kendall took charge of the work. Colonel Emri C. Hutchinson offered them the use of a 12-acre field near his place at Richardson's Crossing. It was the best land available. They had it plowed and fertilized, and planted 150 bushels of seed potatoes. The total length of the rows was more than 32 miles. It was not a very good season, locally, for potatoes, but a crop of 1,820 bushels was harvested in the fall. They were dug by machine and boys were given holidays from school to gather and bag the potatoes, which were sold to Milford people in five-bushel lots at the cost of production.

Mr. Kendall and Mr. Lovejoy received nothing for their work. Milford people bought the crop at \$1.40 per bushel, a price slightly below the prevailing market price, and the country's supply of food was increased by so much.

The second crop financed by the Board of Trade was on a four-acre field owned by George Hartshorn and loaned to fifteen High School boys under the leadership of Ralph P. Currier. They raised nearly 1,000 bushels of potatoes, which the boys sold at a small profit to themselves. Also a group of 12 Grammar School boys, helped by Mr. Currier, raised a substantial crop of beans on land loaned them by James J. Howison.

The following year the Board of Trade's agricultural committee was Samuel A. Lovejoy, Herbert G. Burns, Charles E. Kendall, Lawrence Rossiter and P. R. Woodman. Through them the Board again financed, by the same method, an 11-acre farm near Ponemah, which was operated by High School boys. A June frost nearly wiped out the crop, but by hard and careful work the boys saved part of the plants and harvested about 2,000 bushels of potatoes and ten bushels of beans. There was no profit, and the men who signed the note to finance the project were each assessed \$7.17 to make up the deficit.

Every incentive and encouragement possible was given people to plant and care for large gardens. The Bank, the Board of Trade, and many individuals urged more planting and more conservation of food by preserving and canning, and that their advice was heeded is indicated by the fact that the Souhegan National Bank granted more loans for farm development, and loaned more money for the purpose during the war, than any other bank in New Hampshire.

Besides adding to the supply of food Milford people showed self-sacrifice in its conservation. There is no record of the amount of foodstuff canned in the various homes, but housewives attended many meetings at which they exchanged knowledge and told experiences with various methods of preserving,

and there were numerous demonstrations by women sent here by the state committee.

Wheatless, meatless and sweetless days were early promulgated by the State Food Administrator, Huntley N. Spaulding, who appointed Emory D. Heald as local food administrator. All supplies of staple foods such as flour, sugar, etc., were reported and any attempt at hoarding was watched for. There was no serious infringement of the edict against waste or hoarding, though warnings were occasionally issued to people who did not seem to understand the importance of the rules.

Wheatless and meatless days were requested of the people, but were not otherwise enforced. They were generally, almost universally, observed. Public opinion proved as strong as rules.

In the summer of 1918 the sugar shortage became acute. At first people were asked to limit their use of sugar to actual needs. Most of them did so. But there was no sure way of preventing strangers, travelling through town, from buying the sugar which had been apportioned in small quantities to the local dealers. On July 25, 1918, sugar ration cards were introduced.

The cards were issued by the local Food Administrator and recorded by the Town Clerk. Each family was permitted to buy two pounds a month for each member in the family. Dealers punched the cards on each sale, and two pounds at a time was the limit allowed. Not infrequently there was no sugar to be had, even though the monthly allotment had not been secured.

Food was produced in Milford. Food was conserved in Milford. Except for occasional shortage of sugar and white flour there was no real privation, but people in all parts of the town joined in a genuine effort to save and add to the staple articles of food which could be sent to the fighting men.



Even before the United States formally joined the Allies in the war the people of Milford were called on frequently to give of their means for the aid of starving people in devastated regions of Europe, and for the Red Cross work in the armies. These efforts to raise money met with very liberal support, but were generally carried on by more or less private organizations.

As soon as America had joined the combatants the campaigns for relief became almost continuous, and of a much broader character. The drives for various charities and for investment of money in government bonds or stamps almost overlapped one another. There was hardly a week that some worthy campaign was not being closed, or a new appeal launched.

Often the individuals who were called on to lead the campaigns for money were dubious. They recalled the heavy recent drains, and shook their heads when confronted by the figures and the totals asked of Milford or assigned as a "quota." That in every single instance Milford gave the full amount asked, and in every case but one materially exceeded the apportionment, is a source of honest pride, and a fact whose significance can be realized only by those people who saw the sacrifices repeated, week after week, and watched Milford men and women, boys and girls, pledge and give their dollars long after the repeated inroads into family incomes had caused many to assert that the community had been "bled white."

Red Cross solicitations of money and the Liberty Loans and War Savings Stamps are reported under a separate chapter. Among the other pleas for substantial contributions was one in

November, 1917, to raise \$5,000 in Milford and adjoining towns for the Young Men's Christian Association. Emory D. Heald was chairman of the committee in charge, and the campaign was opened by a meeting of business men in the town Banquet Hall where Dr. Brewer Eddy was the principal speaker. Benjamin F. Prescott was treasurer of this campaign, and Miss Rita Romani did the clerical work. For the first time the entire town was divided into districts, and teams chosen under the leadership of Samuel A. Lovejoy, Frank W. Ordway and Fred T. Wadleigh to see that every individual was personally solicited. Other teams and individuals visited neighboring towns and asked help for the Y. M. C. A. After a week's effort the contributions totalled \$6,500, of which \$4,003 was given in Milford.

Soon after the immediate needs of the Y. M. C. A. had been taken care of, the Salvation Army made an appeal, which was generously met, and then the Knights of Columbus. The American Library Association next asked Milford for \$200, which was quickly raised by a large committee soliciting small subscriptions.

Just before the signing of the armistice the great United War Work campaign was launched, in which seven major organizations made their appeal together. These were the Young Men's Christian Association, Young Women's Christian Association, National Catholic War Council, Jewish Welfare Board, War Camp Community Service, American Library Association and Salvation Army.

Milford was asked for an immediate contribution of \$7,000. Donald D. Tuttle was chosen to lead the campaign, and opened headquarters in the Red Cross house. A public meeting at the Town Hall was addressed by returned soldiers. Enthusiasm was aroused to a high pitch and the work was planned and carried out with a scientific thoroughness unthought of in the earlier efforts to ask help.

Milford was divided into nine districts, with a soliciting team, under a local captain, in each district. Then there were teams to solicit the merchants, teams for the manufacturers, teams for the granite industry, teams for the farmers; in all there were 14 teams of canvassers to solicit the adult population of Milford, and every individual was card-catalogued and followed up until some gift or pledge was secured.

Besides these, there were eight teams of school children, numbering 125 individuals, working under the names "Victory Boys" and "Victory Girls." They were led by Miss Margaret Howison and Rev. George E. Wolfe, and their aim was to get every child of school age to pledge himself to earn and give not

less than five dollars. Though at the start of this campaign news came of the signing of the Armistice, the amount raised in Milford was more than \$8,500.

Next came the appeal for money to help the people of Armenia, Syria and the Near East. Milford was called on for \$770. Then there was another request from the Salvation Army for \$600 as Milford's part of a fund for home and foreign work. Major B. L. Talbot was chairman of this drive and he was assisted by Captain C. A. McLane, Rev. C. A. Reese, Rev. Henry E. Lennon, Edward S. Heald, Fred T. Wadleigh, A. B. Rotch, J. A. Mallalieu, A. W. Wilkins, Rev. G. E. Wolfe and A. A. Murray. A public rally and a vigorous campaign resulted in donations of \$775. The money was forwarded to Salvation Army headquarters and in the letter of acknowledgment from Colonel Adam Gifford it was stated that Milford was the first town to report its quota raised.

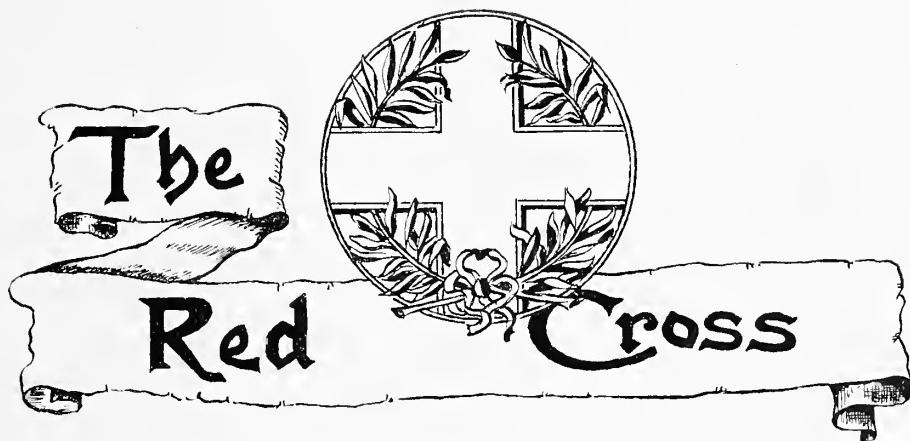
In addition to the well organized charitable efforts of the entire community, there were numerous smaller groups of people who worked generously for various causes. Milford women sent gifts of money to French hospitals on several occasions. The Ladies of King Arthur's Court, an organization of young girls most of whom were also active in Junior Red Cross work, filled and shipped three large boxes of supplies to the soldiers in France and collected a substantial sum of money for the aid of Belgian sufferers. In a list of 80 cities and towns in which Ladies of King Arthur were active the girls of Milford were Number 11 in the value of their gifts. Mrs. William B. Rotch was leader of the Ladies' Court.

Many entertainments, fairs and other means of raising money were employed by local organizations and the proceeds donated to the Red Cross. A food sale by the Allied Workers, women of all the allied countries, netted more than \$200 for the Red Cross. The East Milford Improvement Club gave a benefit entertainment and donated the proceeds, \$75, to the Red Cross. The Women's Relief Corps added \$150 to the Red Cross treasury through the sale of a quilt at their annual fair. The High School, the Improvement Society and individual musicians gave numerous concerts and by selling many tickets were able to aid the Red Cross, and on one occasion the Finnish people gave a concert and turned over \$21.50 to the Red Cross.

No exact record of the total amount contributed by Milford in money and material will ever be made. The sums given in the more important campaigns are known, but there can be no knowledge of the sums given privately or the amounts spent for mate-

rials for clothing and hospital supplies by individuals who gave not only their money but also their time and work.

The total will never be accurately known, but \$30,000 would be a conservative estimate, and perhaps \$40,000 would not be too high. This money was practically all given during the years 1917 and 1918, years of high prices and much sickness. It represents an average of some \$50 for every family in the town. It was given at a time when incomes were being stretched to cover pledges for purchases of Liberty Bonds. But it was given freely and gladly. "I wish I could give more," rather than, "I suppose I'll have to," was the spirit which the solicitors found everywhere. Milford abundantly proved that the people at home fully realized the significance of the motto so freely quoted, "They give their lives; you give your money."



On March 12, 1917, forty Milford people who believed a local branch of the Red Cross should be organized met at the Armory and thirty men and women signed the cards, forming the nucleus of the Milford Red Cross. The second meeting on March 27 was attended by sixty persons and the Milford branch of the New Hampshire State Chapter of the American Red Cross was organized with the following officers: Rev. Charles A. Reese, Chairman; Mrs. Ellen Gunnison, Vice-Chairman; Miss Margaret Howison, Secretary; W. D. Sargent, Treasurer; Executive Committee, Mrs. J. J. Howison, Mrs. John McLane, Mrs. Albert H. Caldwell, Mrs. Edward P. Cassidy, Mrs. H. D. Harriman, Mrs. Martha C. Ellingwood, Mrs. Edward S. Heald, Mrs. Charles A. Baker and Mrs. Benjamin F. Prescott.

A committee of five was appointed to solicit memberships and after a thorough house to house canvass, more than 500 members were enrolled, making Milford the second largest branch in the State Chapter. By July the membership had increased to 650.

Work in sewing and knitting was begun immediately, and continued as an important part of Red Cross efforts throughout the war. Men leaving for the various camps were furnished with comfort bags by the Red Cross.

Meanwhile the Surgical Dressings Committee, composed of Miss Corisande Winslow, Mrs. G. E. Wolfe and Mrs. J. E. Webster, were industriously making hospital supplies, and during the summer completed and forwarded 2,810 dressings.

In June, 1917, came the drive for the First Red Cross War Fund. Donald D. Tuttle, chairman of the Finance Committee, was assisted by Mrs. A. H. Caldwell, Mrs. Ellen Gunnison,

F. W. Ordway, B. F. Prescott, E. D. Heald, Mrs. B. L. Talbot, Percy E. Armstrong, Charles W. Robinson, J. Thorne Young, Fred T. Wadleigh, Miss Addie Fitch, Harry Richardson, Mrs. Edward Kakas, Joseph Comi, Mrs. Edward P. Cassidy, Julian C. Lease, George H. Needham, Hiram C. Bruce, Mrs. Gertrude N. Howison, James A. Brahaney, Joseph A. Mallalieu and W. D. Sargent.

Milford's quota of the \$100,000,000 fund to be raised in the United States was \$4,000. After a vigorous canvass the committee reported \$4,092.54 raised by Milford Branch. They were assisted by many individual volunteers and by a benefit performance at the Star Theatre, special collections in churches and contributions from several lodges and fraternal orders. Practically the entire amount, however, was contributed in small sums by a large number of people.

In July the Red Cross appointed a Home Service and Disaster Relief Committee, which immediately organized but did not have opportunity to develop their full powers for service until the next year.

Red Cross work in Milford received much impetus on May 28, 1917, when Baroness Frances Huard of France lectured in the Town Hall to more than 500 people, and told a stirring story of the German invasion of her country.

Six months after the organization of the Milford branch, resignations and removals required a re-organization of the Executive Committee. Mrs. Arthur R. Webster was elected secretary and Mrs. John F. Pirovano, Mrs. Jennie Carpenter, Mrs. Minnie Epps, Miss Isabelle Shaughnessey and Mrs. R. P. Currier were added to the Executive Committee.

Meetings were held in the Armory until October, when Mr. and Mrs. Frank E. Kaley of Summit, New Jersey, former residents of Milford, offered the Wallace Homestead on Union Square for the use of the Red Cross, and also offered to make some needed changes and heat the building. Mr. Kaley had the house wired for electricity and the Milford Light & Power Company furnished light without charge. The Milford Board of Trade assumed responsibility for the janitor service and associations of Milford men aided in furnishing the rooms. With these excellent facilities new enthusiasm arose and the house was opened every day, and often in the evening and became the center of all the Red Cross activities. Special rooms were provided for the use of the Surgical Dressings Committee and every part of the Red Cross work was systematized.

Soon after moving into its new quarters, the Milford Red Cross,

which had been a branch of the New Hampshire Chapter, was re-organized, at the suggestion of the New England Committee of the Red Cross, as Milford Chapter, A. R. C., and the Red Cross organizations in Brookline, Greenville, Mont Vernon, New Ipswich, Lyndeborough and Wilton became branches of the Milford Chapter and Mason and Wilton Center became auxiliaries.

In November, Mrs. Clara E. Patch headed a committee which made and filled 194 Christmas bags for the soldiers, and early in December, Dr. Henry M. Fiske with a corps of assistants, decorated the town with Red Crosses, carried on a membership campaign and brought the enrollment to 1,054.

Early in the winter the Junior Red Cross was organized, led by Mrs. Pirovano, who was assisted by Mrs. Ellen Gunnison, a member of the school board, and by several teachers. Mrs. C. A. Baker was secretary. Fifty young girls worked outside of school hours and held regular meetings on Saturday afternoons. The work was semi-independent of the Red Cross, but they were encouraged to do work on the same lines as their elders and their accomplishments were very creditable.

At the annual meeting on March 28, 1918, the Milford Red Cross was thoroughly re-organized. More definite rules of procedure were necessary, and the simple principles which had determined operations during the early months were not easily applied to an organization which had become so large. A new Executive Committee was elected, composed of C. S. Emerson, B. F. Prescott, J. A. Brahaney, J. F. Pirovano, L. C. Hall, Mrs. A. J. Rossi, Mrs. C. A. Baker, Mrs. A. W. Turner, Miss Jennie L. Nichols, Mrs. A. H. Caldwell, Mrs. E. P. Cassidy and F. W. Ordway. This committee elected Rev. Charles A. Reese, Chairman, Mrs. Arthur R. Webster, Secretary, and Harry A. Wilkins, Treasurer, and appointed Mrs. J. J. Howison, Purchasing Agent and Chairman of the General Work Committee.

Under the stress of war's demands the work was greatly increased. When the men were sent to camp by the local board they were fitted out by the Chapter with knitted garments according to their apparent needs. Comfort bags were also given to men going to camp, until word was received from military authorities that the soldiers no longer needed these local gifts.

The Second Red Cross War Fund in May, 1918, was launched in Milford at a Sunday night meeting in the Town Hall at which speakers of national reputation and enlisted men from Camp Devens addressed the people.

Milford was again called on to contribute \$4,000 as its quota of a \$100,000,000 fund. Benjamin F. Prescott was Chapter Leader for the campaign and in a little more than a week reported contributions of \$5,356.99 in Milford. The other towns associated with the Milford Chapter contributed the following amounts: Brookline, \$214.25; Greenville, \$4,300.00; Lyndeborough, \$381.00; Mason, \$190.61; Mont Vernon, \$343.75; New Ipswich, \$683.64; Temple, \$125.25; Wilton, \$2,078.48; making a total for Milford Chapter and its branches of \$13,673.97.

During the summer of 1918 Home Service work was inaugurated and every case of possible need reported was thoroughly investigated and help given whenever it appeared necessary. Fred J. Kendall was chairman of the Home Service Committee and Miss Ellen Jeffreys was the first secretary and was later succeeded by Mrs. C. A. McLane.

The terrible epidemic of Spanish influenza and pneumonia, which afflicted the country in the fall of 1918, put to thorough and successful test the efficiency of the Milford Red Cross organization. Within a few days the Disaster Relief Committee lead by Mrs. W. H. W. Hinds, reported 152 sick persons in need of help and before the epidemic had passed, 325 cases were reported to the Red Cross. During the height of the epidemic some member of the Chapter was at the telephone day and night. As fast as the cases were reported the Red Cross endeavored to furnish nurses and whatever other help was needed. Through the Red Cross some trained nurses were summoned from other towns and in all a corps of 36 nurses and helpers went night and day wherever they were most needed. Every family which had sickness was supplied with cooked food. The ladies made large quantities of face masks and pneumonia jackets, and the Red Cross organized a fleet of automobiles to carry provisions and help to the afflicted homes. A special fund was raised for the emergency and all bills were paid. Though the loss of life was distressing, there is no doubt that it would have been larger had not the Red Cross acted so promptly and efficiently in the emergency.

The following winter there was a recurrence of the epidemic in less acute form. Edward S. Heald was then chairman of the Disaster Relief Committee which secured nurses and supplies and stood ready to repeat the service which the Red Cross rendered in the epidemic of 1918.

The experiences in the epidemic of 1918 caused the Chapter to organize a class in home care of the sick. Forty-seven women

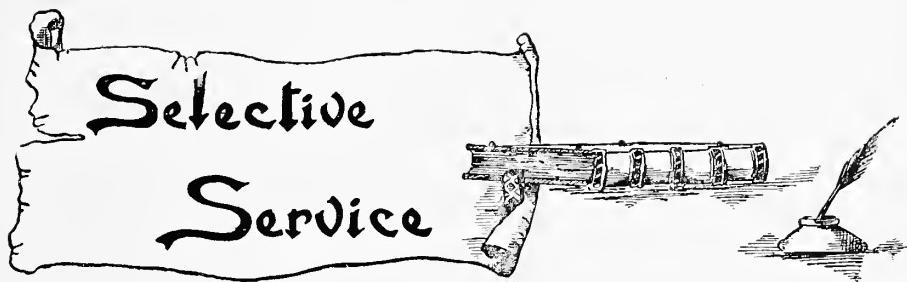
enrolled as students for the full course and twenty-four took examinations for certificates. The Red Cross's experience in the epidemic was also largely instrumental in creating a strong public sentiment for a public health nurse, which resulted in the employment of Miss Charlotte A. Smith, working under direction of the Red Cross, for public health in Milford.

Throughout the war an important but not spectacular part of the Red Cross work was collecting and shipping clothing for refugees from devastated regions in Europe. In the fall of 1918 the Chapter was asked to ship 300 pounds of clothing for refugees. It collected and shipped more than 3,000 pounds and followed that with a later shipment amounting to 1,224 pounds.

When in December, 1918, the Second Membership Roll Call was launched under the direction of Benjamin F. Prescott, the results showed the appreciation of the service which the Red Cross had rendered, not only to the men in the service but also to the people of the town. The enrollment in Milford was 1,861 a figure which in ratio to population gave Milford claim to first honors in New Hampshire in this drive.

Throughout the entire period of the war the Red Cross was responsible for numerous public meetings at which the most eloquent speakers and fine musicians raised patriotic fervor to a high pitch. The Red Cross brought together in common interest people from all parts of the town and from all walks in life and did much to weld the interest of Milford people in the common bond of service. It was enabled to extend its influence by means of considerable sums of money donated to it as the result of many entertainments, lectures, card parties, sales and similar affairs conducted by different people and organizations, all of whom were eager to render every possible assistance to the Red Cross.

The complete details of the history of the Milford Red Cross have been compiled by Rev. Charles A. Reese and though too extended for this book, make interesting reading for any one especially interested in the story of the Red Cross in Milford. Mr. Reese's history is preserved in the archives of the Chapter.



For the administration in New Hampshire of the Federal Selective Service law the state was divided into districts and in Hillsborough county three districts were formed. District No. 2 was composed of the towns outside of Manchester and Nashua. The headquarters of the local board for District No. 2 was in Milford and the entire administration of work in this district was carried on here.

Charles S. Emerson of Milford, James F. Brennan of Peterboro and Dr. Charles A. Weaver of New Boston were the men on whom fell the tremendously important duty of registering, classifying and calling for service the men of this district. These three men were sworn into the service in June, 1917, and voluntarily placed themselves under army discipline and regulations.

The Board held its first meeting on July 3, 1917, and elected Mr. Emerson chairman. They received from the clerk of the County Court 2,036 registration cards which they proceeded to number and list. In this work they received voluntary help from the pupils in the High School, and during the entire life of the Board voluntary aid from the school teachers, pupils and citizens of the town was constantly at their disposal.

August 1, Dr. John H. Proctor was appointed by Governor Keyes Assistant Examining Physician and throughout the month the Board was in daily session for physical examinations and classification of the registrants. At this time 300 men were examined, and on September 7 the first men from this district inducted by the Local Board were sent into service. Before January 1, fifty more men had been called and inducted by the Local Board of District No. 2.

In December it was evident that the work of the Local Board was to be long-drawn out and far more arduous than had been anticipated, and the Board was authorized to employ a clerk to assist in the purely clerical work of the draft. Sumner B. Emerson, 2nd, served as clerk from December 1, 1917, to December 20,

when he enlisted in the Aviation Corps and Miss Wynona L. Parkhurst took his place in the office of the Local Board. During December questionnaires were sent to all registered men who had not previously entered the service. In the preparation of the questionnaires the Board received much volunteer help from people of the town.

Through January the members of the Board were in daily session and gave their entire time to classifying and making physical examinations of the registrants and this work was not completed until the latter part of March.

When the work of classifying and examining the first registrants had been completed the Local Board found itself involved in the work of re-classification according to orders from the War Department, the investigation of hundreds of claims, and an immense correspondence, as well as periodical inductions of men when called for by the War Department.

Beginning June 5, 1918, the Local Board was required to register, classify and physically examine all men in the district who had reached their twenty-first birthday since the date of the first registration. There were 169 such men and it was the first of August before their classification could be completed. The same process was repeated beginning August 24, when forty men who had reached their twenty-first birthday after June 5, had to be examined and classified.

During June, at the urgent request of the War Department that the number of men in Class 1 be increased, every questionnaire in the office was re-examined. This resulted in very few changes in the classification, except such as were due to new regulations which changed some men from Class 4 to Class 2.

On July 25, 1918, Local Board No. 2 was called on to furnish 95 men, with one exception the largest quota called for from any district in the state at any time during the war. The occasion was publicly observed by patriotic exercises in Union Square at which were present Governor Keyes, Adjutant General Charles W. Howard and Congressman E. H. Wason.

In the summer of 1918 the need of more men became so imperative that on September 12 all men from eighteen to forty-five inclusive, who had not previously registered were required to do so, and 3,314 such men were found in this district. The original registrations had been of men between the ages of twenty-one and thirty-three.

Questionnaires for the men registered September 12 were immediately prepared and sent out. This work was completed under great difficulties, because of the epidemic of Spanish

influenza which swept the entire country, and numbered among those stricken the members and entire office force of Local Board No. 2. Privates Leon C. Tucker and Edward L. Killkelley were assigned by the Army to assist in the office of the Local Board, and came here from Camp Devens. Because of the epidemic the schools were closed but some teachers and pupils volunteered their help, and the work of sending out the questionnaires was accomplished in a remarkably short time, considering the circumstances.

The Board was shortly flooded with the returned questionnaires, and spurred on by orders from Washington to complete the work as early as it could be done, the members and the helpers worked day and night on the classifications and physical examinations of the men. Dr. Weaver having been commissioned for special work in the Army, was not available for examinations at this time and the work was done by Dr. Proctor with no other medical assistance. Miss Helen M. Wallace and Miss Harriet Wetherbee were added temporarily to the clerical force of the office.

On November 11, the date of the signing of the Armistice the classification of all the men registered was completed, and the physical examinations would have been finished that week had the fighting not stopped. Then the men were notified that they need no longer comply with the orders of the Local Board. Most of the men, however, respected the request that they be examined and complete their records.

During its activity Local Board No. 2 inducted 606 men, in addition to those who enlisted voluntarily and were sent into service through the Local Board.

On January 7, the two enlisted men, Tucker and Killkelley, returned to Camp Devens for their discharges and January 11, Miss Parkhurst completed her work as clerk, leaving to the Chairman the duty of making final disposition of the records and archives of the Local Board. All waste paper and useless data were removed from the records and the accumulation of papers was forwarded to Washington. That these closely written records weighed more than a ton, gives some idea of the volume of work which was done.

On March 25, 1919, Local Board No. 2 officially ceased to exist after 21 months of the most strenuous and patriotic work.

MEDICAL ADVISORY BOARD

Considerable time and work was demanded of the Medical Advisory Board whose duty was to pass on all cases where men examined by the Local Board were dissatisfied with the Local Board's report on their physical condition and also to examine cases referred to them by the Local Board. The members of the Medical Advisory Board of Milford were Doctors H. S. Hutchinson, Eugene Wason, F. M. Wetherbee and Oscar Burns.

LEGAL ADVISORY BOARD

The Legal Advisory Board was an organization of men and women who volunteered their services to assist the registered men in filling out the questionnaire blanks furnished by the government. These blanks, with many involved questions and forms for making claims, presented many difficulties to all registered men, particularly those who were not familiar with the English language. They required the signature of the registrant's dependents, if he had any, and had to be sworn to before a magistrate or some individual qualified to administer an oath. The members of the Legal Advisory Board were so qualified. Frequently the filling out of one questionnaire was the work of an entire evening. Following each registration members of the Legal Advisory Board were on duty all of each day and evening at the town banquet hall where they rendered very valuable assistance, not only to the registered men but also to those in charge of the selective service work.

The members of the Legal Advisory Board of Milford were Charles L. Luce, Alfred W. Smith, John F. Pirovano, Louis H. Hall, John F. Hanlon, Ernest M. Stickney, Arthur B. Rotch, Fred E. Powers, Rev. George E. Wolfe and Rev. Dudley Tyng, Hubert W. Amsden, Miss Josephine Scott, Miss Gloria Whitehead, Miss Mary Sullivan and Miss Bertha Wasto. They were assisted materially by several men and women who volunteered their services as interpreters.

THE PUBLIC SAFETY COMMITTEE

The Public Safety Committee which was appointed early in 1917, by Governor Keyes and served throughout the war, was constantly active although at the time it was, of necessity, little in the public eye.

Individually and collectively the members of the Public Safety Committee were entrusted with the work of maintaining public sentiment at a high pitch of patriotism, watching for any signs of enemy activity or propaganda, and making a thorough investigation of each suspicious circumstance which came to their attention. In Milford the Public Safety Committee seized and destroyed certain pamphlets which were being distributed, which were considered inimical to American interests, and they investigated and called on certain individuals who were reported to be in sympathy with the enemy. They investigated many complaints, most of which proved to be groundless, and reported each case to the State Committee, including alleged signals from the mountains west of Milford. The Committee supervised the publication and distribution in print and by public speech of the information which the Government wished given to the people.

The members of the Public Safety Committee in Milford were Charles S. Emerson, Rev. Charles A. Reese, Frederick W. Sawyer, Fred N. Hutchinson, Fred E. Powers, Arthur B. Rotch, Charles E. Kendall, Harry A. Wilkins, Fred T. Wadleigh, Benjamin F. Prescott, Frank W. Ordway and Emory D. Heald.

FOUR MINUTE MEN

Throughout the war it was the custom, as it was in every community of any size, to bring up desirable subjects at every public gathering by means of the so-called "Four Minute Men." At the church services, the theatre, and at every public meeting one of the local Four Minute Men would speak, for not over four minutes, on some subject assigned for that day from Washington. They contributed materially to the publicity of the different Liberty Loans, to the stimulation of recruiting and the various campaigns and war work charities, as well as many other matters which the Government wished brought to the public attention, such, for example, as the loaning of telescopes and binoculars to the Navy during the period of the shortage of optical glass.

In every case the speakers were cordially received by the audience and afforded every freedom by those in charge of the meeting at which they were to speak.

At first Charles S. Emerson was chairman of the Four Minute Men, and later Fred T. Wadleigh was at the head of this enterprise. He was assisted by Rev. C. A. Reese, Rev. Henry E. Lennon, Rev. G. E. Wolfe, B. F. Prescott, A. B. Rotch, J. A. Mallalieu, D. D. Tuttle, Dr. H. S. Hutchinson, P. R. Woodman and C. A. Langdell as speakers.



Five times the country called on Milford to render financial support through large purchases of government bonds. Five times Milford was assigned quotas in the Liberty Loans which at first seemed far in excess of what the people could do. That in every instance Milford exceeded the mark set, and subscribed in all a total of nearly a million dollars, is to the lasting credit of her people, of the members of the different committees, and of the Souhegan National Bank and its officers who put patriotism above selfish interests and gave every encouragement to depositors to invest in the government securities.

In each loan Milford's total subscription was the sum of a large number of small purchases. Bonds were bought by people of small means, by wage earners, by school children, to the utmost limit of their ability. Not once was a Milford loan committee able to reach its goal by heavy buying on the part of a few wealthy individuals. Everybody helped. The Souhegan National Bank and the Granite Savings Bank bought bonds with all the resources they had. So did industrial and manufacturing concerns, societies and lodges, but the great bulk of the subscriptions were from people of moderate means and most of the bonds were of the \$50 and \$100 denominations. Many of these were purchased with a small initial payment, and the Bank carried the unpaid balances at an interest rate which yielded no profit.

Not only did Milford make a wonderful record in the purchase of government securities, a record which, everything considered, was equalled by few communities in the country, but Milford also supplied many speakers and solicitors who visited other towns and at public meetings and private conferences urged people to support the government and buy bonds.

For convenience the whole country was divided into several large districts. Milford was in the Boston District, which was sub-divided into smaller districts which, because of geographical arrangement and banking interests, made convenient units in the countrywide plan of campaign. By this plan Milford was made responsible for its own subscriptions and also for smaller neighboring towns. These never failed to do their parts. Quotas were fixed by the treasury department, first on a basis of population, and later with some consideration for valuation of property and banking resources.

THE FIRST LIBERTY LOAN

The campaign for the First Liberty Loan was held in April, 1917, and the quota assigned to Milford was \$100,000. Henry H. Barber was chairman of the Milford committee. Associated with him on the committee were J. A. Brahaney, H. G. Blood, Rev. E. P. Daniels, A. L. Keyes, E. L. Kittredge, A. L. Martin, A. J. Rossi, F. W. Sawyer, E. M. Stickney, G. G. Tolford, Mrs. Gertrude N. Howison, Mrs. Lizzie Osgood, Mrs. Gertrude E. Wilkins, Mrs. Mary Brahaney and Mrs. Eva Shinkwin.

Starting slowly, for it was the first effort of this kind ever tried here, the campaign grew in force from day to day. People who had never considered themselves as possible investors were convinced that they might become holders of government bonds. On the closing day of the campaign the Souhegan Bank rooms were literally crowded by people eager to subscribe for \$50 and \$100 bonds. The total subscriptions were \$141,800, of which \$121,300 was fully paid and \$17,500 were bonds on which partial payment had been made.

In this first campaign the school children and Boy Scouts rendered valuable service in distributing advertising matter, putting up posters, and securing subscriptions. The First Loan, incidentally, convinced the men in charge that the actual selling of bonds was not a job for children and Boy Scouts, and that Milford could meet its apportionment in future loans only by the aid of mature men and women as advisers and sellers of the securities.

THE SECOND LIBERTY LOAN

In October, 1917, the Second Liberty Loan was launched and Milford was made headquarters for a district which comprised the following towns: Milford, Amherst, Brookline, Frances-town, Greenfield, Lyndeboro, Mont Vernon, Wilton. The

quota for this district was \$234,000, of which Milford was expected to raise \$100,000. Henry H. Barber was the chairman of the Second Liberty Loan committee, but the strenuous efforts he had put into the First campaign and impaired health caused him to surrender the active leadership of the Second Loan to F. W. Sawyer.

The Milford people on the committee for the Second Loan were H. H. Barber, J. A. Brahaney, W. B. Rotch, F. W. Sawyer, A. L. Keyes, E. L. Kittredge, A. J. Rossi, E. M. Stickney, A. B. Rotch, H. E. Fitch, M. A. Goldman, A. W. Smith, E. D. Heald, Frank Trumbull, John Rizzi, Harley Riley, Charles Bowler, Rev. G. A. Hickson, and Rev. G. E. Wolfe.

Public meetings were held in each town in the district. In Milford a Sunday evening meeting at the town hall was largely attended. Patriotic fervor was aroused by songs, led by an orchestra, and addresses by the local clergymen and by Rev. Jonathan S. Lewis of Amherst and Charles W. Tobey of Manchester. Mr. Sawyer explained the quotas, the value of the bonds, and the methods by which they could be purchased through the bank.

At the close of the Second Liberty Loan campaign the Milford district had subscribed \$281,800, of which \$140,450 was fully paid and \$141,350 was partially paid. Milford itself was credited with subscriptions of \$141,850, almost 50 per cent more than its share of the district quota.

THE THIRD LIBERTY LOAN

Fred T. Wadleigh was chairman of the Milford committee for the Third Liberty Loan, which was floated in April, 1918. The executive committee which served with Mr. Wadleigh was F. W. Sawyer, B. F. Prescott, F. W. Ordway and G. A. Worcester. Mrs. W. F. French, who headed the women's committee, was also a member of the executive committee, and Mrs. W. B. Rotch was on the women's state committee and head of the women's committee for the Milford district, made up of eight towns. Many volunteer workers were enrolled who rendered valuable service in selling the bonds.

At the opening of the campaign a public meeting in the town hall was held on Sunday evening and addressed by several speakers. James Brahaney, Jr., Lieutenant Ralph M. Parker, and Lieutenant-Commander Elwin F. Cutts, three Milford men who happened to be at home on furloughs, told of the purchases of bonds by the men in military camps and on the ships. Rev. William Porter Niles of Nashua made the principal address, and

the local pastors spoke. A quartet from the Manchester Y. M. C. A. furnished music.

A vigorous selling campaign followed the meeting, aided by many posters and other advertising.

Milford's quota in the Third Loan was \$77,000. The committee sold bonds to 763 Milford people, to a total value of \$118,400. The total in the Milford district was \$251,800.

Toward the close of the Third Loan campaign Chairman Wadleigh received from Washington the honor flag awarded to Milford as one of the towns exceeding its quota in the Second Loan. This was made the occasion of a celebration in which 700 school children marched in a parade, bearing banners and Loan posters and accompanied by a motor truck with a Liberty Bell mounted and ringing. The bell, originally on the Morse & Kaley mill and later presented to St. Patrick's parish, was used in several parades in Milford, Nashua and other towns during the loan campaigns.

The honor flag was presented by Chairman Wadleigh to Selectman Harry A. Wilkins, representing the town. It is preserved, with other similar flags received later, in the quarters of the Milford Historical and Genealogical Society.

The Milford committees which organized and carried out the Third Loan were:

Executive Committee: F. T. Wadleigh, F. W. Sawyer, B. F. Prescott, F. W. Ordway, G. A. Worcester, Mrs. W. F. French.

Publicity Committee: A. B. Rotch, F. J. Young, A. W. Smith, R. P. Currier, J. F. Hanlon, John Reidle, Rev. C. A. Reese, Rev. H. E. Lennon, Rev. G. A. Hickson, Rev. G. E. Wolfe.

Manufacturers Subscription Committee: E. S. Heald, M. A. Goldman, E. J. Abbott, E. L. Kittredge, D. D. Tuttle, G. F. Hawkins, J. T. Murphy, John Bianchi, A. W. Wilkins, E. A. Paige.

Societies Subscription Committee: J. A. Mallalieu, Mrs. F. W. French, Mrs. J. J. Howison, Mrs. F. H. Heald, H. A. Wilkins, H. C. Bruce, J. T. Smith, B. F. Foster, W. R. Wilson, J. W. Finerty.

Trades Subscription Committee: E. M. Stickney, W. E. Billings, J. A. Bruce, W. B. Rotch, F. A. Holt, F. N. Hutchinson, A. R. Webster, P. R. Woodman, F. M. Wetherbee, James Cassidy.

General Subscription Committee: G. A. McIntire, E. B. Hall, W. S. Keith, A. W. Howison, A. H. Caldwell, E. C. Hutchinson, Harry Richardson, C. L. Trow, T. H. Mullen, Harry N. Thomas, James Courage, C. H. V. Smith, D. O. Handley, F. P.

Fisk, James H. Broughton, J. P. Melzer, W. N. Hitchcock, C. L. Luce, Harold E. Fitch, Benjamin Keast, J. C. Merrill, John F. Pirovano, A. J. Rossi, J. T. Young, J. A. Brahaney, F. E. Cooley, F. O. Loring, F. W. Barnes, H. A. Shepard, Robert Cotton, John Hurley.

THE FOURTH LIBERTY LOAN

The Fourth Liberty Loan, the largest of the series, was scheduled for October, 1918, and in Milford plans were made for it the month before. It was the most thoroughly organized and intensive campaign of any. Fred T. Wadleigh was again the Milford chairman, and the quota assigned Milford was \$154,000. More than 1200 Milford individuals purchased bonds of this issue, to a value of \$223,650, while in the Milford district the subscriptions reached \$323,800.

The epidemic of influenza, coincident with the Fourth Liberty Loan, made impossible any public gathering. The bonds had to be sold through printed advertising and by personal solicitation; without the impetus of the patriotic talks and inspiring music which had opened previous campaigns. Public attention was focused on matters of life and death right at home where the fight was being waged against the epidemic.

The large committees, many of whose members had served in the Third Loan, went into this campaign with the utmost determination, resolved to make up by extra effort for the handicaps under which they labored. In this Loan the women rendered most valuable services, and \$47,250 of bonds were bought by Milford women. Practically every manufacturing and industrial plant in town displayed an honor flag, indicating that 75 per cent or more of their employees had purchased bonds of the Fourth issue.

Committees in Milford for the Fourth Liberty Loan were:

Executive Committee: F. T. Wadleigh, F. W. Sawyer, B. F. Prescott, F. W. Ordway, A. L. Keyes, G. A. Worcester, Mrs. W. F. French.

Publicity Committee: A. B. Rotch, F. J. Young, A. W. Smith, R. P. Currier, J. F. Hanlon, John Reidle, Rev. C. A. Reese, Rev. H. E. Lennon, Rev. Mason Sharp, Rev. G. E. Wolfe, C. B. Heald, Leon Tucker.

Manufacturers Subscription Committee: E. S. Heald, M. A. Goldman, E. J. Abbott, E. L. Kittredge, D. D. Tuttle, G. F. Hawkins, J. T. Murphy, John Bianchi, A. W. Wilkins, E. A. Paige, Arthur Caron, Louis Osmansky, J. A. Mallalieu, Charles Tonella, J. T. Young.

Societies Subscription Committee: Mrs. J. J. Howison, Mrs. W. B. Rotch, Mrs. W. F. French, Mrs. F. H. Heald, Mrs. George Falconer, Mrs. Clara A. Patch, Mrs. W. R. Howison, Mrs. T. H. Cassidy, Miss Ruth McIntire, Miss Rita Romani, Mrs. A. W. Turner.

Trades Subscription Committee: E. M. Stickney, W. E. Billings, J. A. Bruce, F. A. Holt, F. N. Hutchinson, A. R. Webster, P. R. Woodman, James Cassidy, L. H. Hall, G. A. Jennison, H. C. Bruce, W. B. Rotch.

General Subscription Committee: G. A. McIntire, E. B. Hall, W. S. Keith, A. W. Howison, A. H. Caldwell, T. H. Mullen, Harry N. Thomas, James Courage, C. H. V. Smith, D. O. Handley, F. P. Fisk, J. H. Broughton, J. P. Melzer, W. N. Hitchcock, Benjamin Keast, J. C. Merrill, John F. Pirovano, A. J. Rossi, J. A. Brahaney, F. O. Loring, F. E. Cooley, W. R. Wilson, J. W. Finerty, C. H. Knight, L. G. Cote, Amos Billson, S. A. Lovejoy, John Mitchell, Henry Ruonalla, D. L. Daniels, H. A. Wilkins, Walter R. Jennison, C. A. Langdell, Charles Proctor, Jr., John Stein.

THE FIFTH LIBERTY LOAN

William B. Rotch was chairman of the Fifth, or Victory, Liberty Loan in Milford and with him on the executive committee were: F. W. Sawyer, F. T. Wadleigh, B. F. Prescott, F. W. Ordway, A. L. Keyes, G. A. Worcester, E. S. Heald, E. M. Stickney, J. A. Mallalieu, A. B. Rotch, G. A. McIntire, Mrs. J. J. Howison and Rev. C. A. Reese. The sub-committees, with large membership, were made up mostly of the same individuals who had served on committees in previous loans.

Coming after the cessation of fighting the Victory Loan was somewhat different from the others, but the same general plans were followed. Milford's quota was \$116,000, and 676 Milford people subscribed \$126,250. In the Milford district the subscriptions amounted to \$216,750.

Posters and advertising by newspaper, circulars and letters were used more than in previous campaigns, and public meetings were held.

At the first Victory Loan meeting Major Frank Knox of Manchester, Charles W. Tobey of Manchester, Captain C. A. McLane and Leo Pyne of Milford were the principal speakers. Later there was a big outdoor gathering when one of the whippet war tanks came to Milford, manned by its crew, and attracted much attention. At the local theatre government war films were shown and captured German helmets were offered to buyers of bonds.

More than 75 per cent of the Victory bonds sold in Milford were in denominations of \$50 or \$100. Women bought \$33,800 of the bonds in Milford. There were only four subscriptions amounting to \$5,000, one of which was made by the Souhegan National Bank. Societies purchased \$1,800 of the Victory notes. Seventeen out of each 100 people in Milford purchased one or more bonds.

Following the Fifth Loan the town received two honor flags, one in recognition of raising its quota in the Victory loan, and the other in honor of its over-subscription in all the loans.

Local merchants and manufacturers, besides aiding the loan campaigns in other ways, co-operated generously with the local newspaper in contributing large advertisements which aided the work of the several committees.

WAR SAVINGS AND THRIFT STAMPS

Milford was called on to raise \$80,000 during 1918 by the sale of War Savings and Thrift Stamps. Harry A. Wilkins was chairman of the Milford committee. Others on the committee were C. S. Emerson, F. W. Sawyer, F. N. Hutchinson, F. E. Powers, Rev. C. A. Reese, A. R. Webster, C. E. Kendall, J. A. Brahaney, A. W. Smith, H. C. Bruce, and Mrs. W. F. French.

In an intensive campaign, marked by public meetings and inspiring speakers, the interest in and knowledge of the small securities offered through the post office was imparted to many people, and in one week of the campaign \$47,825 worth of stamps were sold in Milford. That was in June, 1918, and prior to that time sales of stamps in Milford for the year amounted to \$9,800. From then on the sales of stamps in Milford was steady and of commendable volume.

The mark set by the children in the public schools was one to be proud of. They competed by rooms, grades, and classes. In many cases children voluntarily gave up candy and gum, dances, parties and theatres, so that they might add to their investments in the government stamps and bonds. During 1918 the 700-odd pupils in the Milford schools saved and invested \$13,477.21, nearly all in stamps.



The celebration of the news that the Armistice had been signed, on November 11, 1918, and the town's welcome home to its fighting men on August 23, 1919, were occasions of joy and happiness which will always live in the memories of those who took part in them.

Though both were occasions of gladness, they were essentially different in that the celebration on the occasion of the signing of the Armistice was wholly spontaneous, while the Welcome Home was planned far in advance and carried out according to a schedule arranged with ample thought and preparation.

ARMISTICE DAY IN MILFORD

It was four o'clock in the morning on Monday, November 11, 1918, when news came over the wire to the newspapermen in Milford that the Armistice between the military forces of the allied governments and the Imperial German Empire had been signed and that hostilities would cease at 11 o'clock that morning.

Within a very few minutes the news had been flashed to almost every household with a telephone, and those who did not get the message by telephone were quickly aware of something unusual when every steam whistle at every factory, and every school and church bell, began a clamor which continued more or less steadily throughout the following 12 hours.

The noise of bells, whistles and horns grew steadily until 7 o'clock, when the employees of the different factories assembled and quickly organized parades. Many had reported with horns and drums, and the others quickly provided themselves with noise-making implements. Circular saws, carried on a rope and

beaten with iron wrenches, made up in volume what they lacked in harmony.

When the schools assembled the pupils were promptly dismissed, and with their teachers joined the parade. Stores and offices closed. Everybody was on the streets.

Soon the bandmen got together with their instruments and took the lead. Men and women, boys and girls, on foot fell in behind them, and hundreds of automobiles got into line. The big trucks from the Pine Valley Mills came down. Everywhere flags and bunting appeared as if by magic, and by mid-forenoon the decorations on buildings and automobiles and the costumes of the marchers were surprisingly complete and elaborate. The spontaneous parade covered the principal streets and then assembled in Union Square where announcement was made that immediately after noon a more formal service of thanksgiving would take place in front of the town house.

At one o'clock the streets in front of the Town Hall were filled with people when Harry A. Wilkins, chairman of the Board of Selectmen, called for silence and Rev. Charles A. Reese offered a fervent prayer of thanksgiving and called on the people to join with him in praising God for the day of reckoning for the German leaders who had caused the world four long years of suffering.

A chorus of more than 100 singers led in hymns of praise and patriotic songs.

Charles S. Emerson explained the significance of the great news, and urged his hearers to remember that while the Armistice marked the end of immediate fighting, yet the German armies were not destroyed and that for months to come the soldiers would be needed in Europe, until final terms of peace should be agreed on, and until that time the men overseas must have the same unwavering support from home that they had been given during the conflict.

F. T. Wadleigh called attention to the spirit of harmony and co-operation engendered by the war, in Milford as elsewhere, which brought together Protestants, Catholics and Hebrews in a common cause. He expressed the belief that unity would continue long after the war. Rev. E. P. Daniels sounded a note of warning. He spoke of the months which must elapse before the men could all be brought home, and of the need of money and time to complete the work so magnificently begun.

D. D. Tuttle spoke in the same vein, especially in relation to the United War Work campaign about to be launched. He thought it would be two years before the last of the men over-

seas could return, that demobilization must be slow and well guarded, or it would mean demoralization. The needs of the seven organizations represented by the drive would be none the less because of the Armistice, and Milford's quota of \$9000 must be quickly and cheerfully raised.

More singing and a benediction by Rev. Henry E. Lennon closed this part of the day's celebration.

Throughout the afternoon steam was maintained in boilers to keep the whistles blowing, and men and boys worked in relays on the bell ropes, while others scoured the countryside for fuel for a monster bonfire at Endicott Park.

Early in the evening this pile had assumed the proportions of a good sized house. It was set on fire, while the people, led by the tired but still enthusiastic band, marched around it. A fine display of fireworks also marked the evening of Armistice day. Not much gunpowder was used for fireworks during the war, and the handling of explosives was strictly under regulation. Early in the day M. A. Goldman got in communication by telephone with people in Manchester who had a federal permit to transport explosives, and had them send a large motor truck to Boston and bring a load of fireworks to Milford. A local permit to use them was easily secured, and for the first time since the United States entered the war there was a real display of fireworks in Milford.

As the flames of the big bonfire turned to embers the people dispersed. Some continued the celebration at dances and parties at private homes, but most went to their own homes, there to sit quietly and consider the significance of the day.

THE WELCOME HOME

From the day of the Armistice Milford people began to plan a formal and official peace jubilee and welcome home for the soldiers, and at the annual town meeting in March, 1919, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved: That a committee consisting of the Moderator and seven additional members to be appointed by the Moderator are hereby authorized to arrange a proper celebration of the return of our soldiers and sailors, and that the sum of Five Hundred (\$500) Dollars be raised and appropriated to be used or such part thereof as may be desired, to cover the cost of such celebration.

In addition to Moderator Charles S. Emerson the committee appointed was Fred T. Wadleigh, P. R. Woodman, Rev. Henry

E. Lennon, Charles Tonella, Mrs. Gertrude N. Howison, Mrs. A. W. Turner and Mrs. Hattie E. Twombly.

Eight sub-committees of eleven members each were appointed, with one of the general committee as chairman. Following are the committees:

Program: F. T. Wadleigh, B. F. Prescott, F. W. Sawyer, E. S. Heald, G. A. Worcester, W. J. Abbott, J. C. Lewis, A. J. Rossi, Mrs. C. A. McLane, Mrs. W. F. French, Mrs. H. N. Thomas.

Invitation: C. S. Emerson, H. A. Wilkins, A. B. Rotch, C. B. Heald, J. A. Mallalieu, K. K. Stimson, John Bianchi, A. L. Keyes, Mrs. Anna J. Warren, Mrs. John T. Murphy, Miss Rita Romani.

Decorations: Mrs. A. W. Turner, Mrs. F. W. Ordway, Mrs. Richard Epps, Percy E. Armstrong, A. A. Murray, J. F. Hanlon, E. M. Stickney, F. E. Powers, B. F. Foster, John Reidle, George Calderara.

Grounds: H. E. Lennon, J. J. Monteith, Frank P. Fisk, F. J. Kendall, W. S. Keith, John Burnett, C. E. Kendall, J. T. Smith, Joseph Bourke, John Conti, Charles Robinson.

Receptions: Mrs. H. E. Twombly, Mrs. H. S. Hutchinson, Miss Jennie Nichols, Mrs. J. P. Melzer, Mrs. James Bernasconi, Rev. C. A. Reese, Rev. G. E. Wolfe, Rev. Mason W. Sharp, S. A. Lovejoy, D. D. Tuttle, J. A. Brahaney.

Entertainment: Charles Tonella, M. A. Goldman, H. A. Smith, John F. Pirovano, A. W. Howison, L. C. Hall, Frank Comolli, T. H. Mullen, Mrs. Joseph P. Manning, Miss Ruth McIntire, Miss Mary Murphy.

Banquet: Mrs. J. J. Howison, Mrs. J. E. Webster, Mrs. F. E. Cooley, Mrs. W. E. Poore, Mrs. G. W. Falconer, Mrs. E. P. Cassidy, Mrs. Harry Carpenter, Mrs. C. F. Haseltine, C. A. Baker, A. H. Caldwell, E. B. Hall, W. L. Winslow.

Ball: P. R. Woodman, F. W. Barnes, E. L. Kittredge, Thomas Hurley, Frank Rossi, Charles L. Luce, John Stein, Sidney Riddle, Mrs. G. F. Peavey, Mrs. Carl Thrasher, Miss Eleanor Langdell.

August 23 was the date finally set by the committee, by which time, it was evident, nearly all of Milford's service men would be at home. All business in Milford arranged to take a full Saturday holiday on August 23, and plans began to be perfected early in the summer.

Never was there a more perfect day. The sun rose in a cloudless sky and the entire day was one of warm sunshine, tempered by gentle breezes. Even Nature co-operated in Milford's effort to express gratitude and welcome.

The crowds began to assemble early, and seldom if ever before had so many people gathered in this village. Never was an occasion of this sort marked by such universal approval and satisfaction. The program for the day was carried out almost exactly as it had been planned, with so much care and forethought. It was essentially a program *for* the service men, rather than one which utilized the soldiers for the entertainment of the public.

Everywhere flags fluttered in the bright sun. Buildings were gaily decked with bunting. Every part of town was polished up and decorated for the celebration.

The major events of the day were a baseball game in the morning, exhibition flights by a military airplane and concerts by the Salem Cadet Band at noon, exercises and addresses and music at the Park in the afternoon, a late afternoon band concert at Union Square, followed by a banquet for the service men and a ball at the Town Hall.

Milford's opponent in the ball game was Townsend. In one of the best games ever played here Townsend won, 2 to 1, after Milford led 1 to 0 until the last half of the ninth inning.

After the game there was a band concert by the famous Salem Band, while people scanned the southern skies for the airplane, which was expected from Camp Devens. The plane, piloted by Lieutenant Moffatt, was late in reaching Milford, and arrived over the Park just as the afternoon exercises were beginning. The pilot treated the spectators to an exhibition of trick flying and put his machine through all kinds of figures high in the air. For many it was the first sight of an airplane, and few had witnessed the aerial acrobatics as performed by the military aviator.

Early in the afternoon a parade was formed in front of the Red Cross house, in which the veterans of World War service were escorted by veterans of the Civil War and Spanish War, as well as by Boy Scouts and citizens. They marched to Endicott Park, and were seated facing a speaker's stand draped with flags and bunting, where two white-clad girls held a big banner lettered "Welcome." F. T. Wadleigh, chairman of the day, made the opening address of welcome and introduced Rev. Charles A. Reese, who asked divine blessing.

Community singing of "Long, Long Trail" and "Home Fires" was led by the band. Eight male voices sang the verses and the audience joined on the choruses. The singers were Messrs. Tyng, Cushing, Harold Smith, Young, Richardson, Campbell, Langdell and Heald. E. S. Heald acted as leader.

On behalf of the town C. S. Emerson extended greetings to the

boys. He spoke briefly, telling how some had volunteered when war first became imminent, others were already in the service and others had waited until the selective process had determined whether they would be of greater service in uniform or in overalls. He described the finest camouflage of the war, the camouflage of smiles when the boys left home, smiles covering the tears everybody knew were there.

The roll call followed; first the seven names of men from whom there is no answer. After the reading the bugler sounded "taps," while the audience stood with bared heads. Then the names of the Milford men in service were read, and as each name was called the man, if present, answered "here." Three cheers for the men followed, and while they were being given the group of brown-clad youths was showered with confetti, while hundreds of toy balloons were released and sent floating off on the breeze.

Congressman Wason was next called on, introduced as the man whose influence had secured the airplane from the war department. He was on the program to bring state and nation's congratulations, but confined himself to a short talk, lauding the work of the American soldiers who had chased the Huns out of France.

Colonel J. F. J. Herbert of Worcester was the principal speaker of the afternoon, and made a brief but eloquent address which A. E. Pillsbury later characterized as having "more patriotism and less nonsense than any public address he had heard for a long time."

Colonel Herbert was introduced as the head of the American Legion in Massachusetts and the man whose criticisms of un-Americanism in Chicago's city government had roused great interest. He served through the war in the 26th Division. He said that after the Americans entered the war it was only a question of time when the end would come, and no question what that end would be. He admitted that the Yankee soldiers are not contented, but described it as constructive discontent, which means progress. During the two years the flag was flying in the smoke of war it shook from its folds many reptiles which had previously found shelter. He demanded the deportation of all those reptiles and all who are unworthy to live here. It was the work of the soldiers, he said, which makes true the sign he noticed on coming into Milford, the one which says it is "A town that makes life worth living." The town, the state, the nation, make life worth living because the men in khaki and blue made safe the principles of freedom and right.

Among those who must go, he said, are Bolsheviks, and

I. W. W. advocates. The men who fought to save this country and its institutions are not going to sit by and see it destroyed from within. Reptiles who were unsafe to have here in wartime are not safe to have loose in peace.

Chairman Wadleigh told of the disappointment of Colonel M. H. Barry in not being able to keep his appointment to be present, and also said that General F. E. Kaley was prevented by a business matter from being in Milford. A. E. Pillsbury he introduced as a "big brother" to whom we go for help and advice and from whom we get both and occasionally a little chiding.

Mr. Pillsbury made a witty talk in which he denied that he was a general, as had been published, except that he might claim to be a general in the army of taxpayers, and while he might not end his days in the Soldiers' Home he might do so in the alms house.

He extended congratulations to the town on having the boys back, to the boys on living to get back, and to the audience on having such good speakers who were so brief.

In discussing the future of the returned soldiers he said that it should be the duty of the country not to support them but to see that each had the finest opportunity for a good job. "Glory," he remarked, "is good, but groceries are indispensable."

The park exercises closed with another song, and benediction.

From 5 to 6 Union Square was packed with people enjoying a fine concert by the Salem Band. There was an hour of good music and a chance for pleasant relaxation for those who could enjoy it.

At six o'clock a committee of Milford women, headed by Mrs. Gertrude N. Howison, served a banquet to the soldiers in the town Banquet Hall.

The room was profusely decorated with streamers and flowers. Baskets of flowers were on each table and in the windows. Men in uniform occupied each of the 200 seats provided, and were served by 30 young ladies dressed in white.

There was music by the orchestra, and throughout the meal there was complete good fellowship and absence of restraint. Frequently the men joined with the orchestra and drowned the sound of the instruments with their singing.

Each man received a handsome souvenir menu. This consisted of a complete program of the day, the supper menu, lists of all the Milford men in service with their ranks, lists of the local committees, and a short story of Milford's part in the war and home activities during the conflict. The covers were handsome embossed folders and the whole menu made 12 pages bound with red and blue cords.

Home cooking made the supper more enjoyable, and after the meal the boys said there was more than they could eat, which is quite a broad statement for 200 army men. The principal dishes were melons, chicken pie, green corn and other vegetables, ham, tongue, salads, rolls, ice cream, pie, coffee, with plenty of cigars and cigarettes. Milford's housewives and cooks were generous in quantity and quality of the food served the soldiers.

Though Union Square has been crowded at band concerts there probably never were so many automobiles parked about the Oval as found places there for the music and dancing in the evening.

The concert was from 7.30 until after 10, and in Milford's long history of band concerts there has never been a prettier one. The Oval was strung with Japanese lanterns, big vases of flowers were beside the walks, and the bandstand was covered with gay bunting. All the buildings about the square were in holiday attire, and between the Oval and the town house the street was roped off for dancing and illuminated by strings of electric lights.

After a concert of an hour the band played dance music and the men and ladies made good use of the reserved place for dancing. In the Town Hall, which was also elaborately decorated, Ward's Orchestra played for dancing until midnight. Only service men and their ladies were admitted, and nearly 200 couples made the most of the party.

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